REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,339.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1872. Subscription in Advance {For a Year ....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24} Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance* ....Rs. 42
Half Year ,, ... ,, 24
Three Months ,, ... ,, 14
One Month ,, ... ,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First, insertion ....Rs. 5 0
Second do .... ,, 2 8
Third do .... ,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ...... ,, 0 2½ As. ine, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do .... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding......... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 16th August, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. NUBIA, (2,095 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain W. B. Hall, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

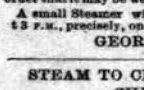
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 a.m. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 26th August, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 23rd August.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Company intend to DESPATCH the following STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY, via the Suez Canal :—

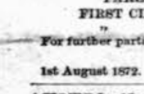
HINDOSTAN.....3,113 Tons, 600 H.P.......29th August.
HYDASPES.......2,723 ,, 450 H.P.......23rd September.
MIRZAPORE......3,763 ,, 600 H.P.......3rd October.
KHEDIVE..........3,742 ,, 600 H.P.......17th ,,
PEKIN...............3,777 ,, 600 H.P.......7th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. HIDALGO, 1,800 TONS.



THIS Fine New Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, will be DESPATCHED as above early in SEPTEMBER.

The accommodation is amidships and well ventilated. The Cabins contain only two or three berths each, so that overcrowding will be avoided. A Surgeon and a Stewardess are carried.

FARES, EXCLUDING OF WINES, &c.
FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL ....Rs. 500
,, ,, SUEZ.......... ,, 300

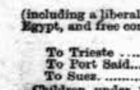
For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

1st August 1872.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Steamer ARETUSA 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 17th August. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 17th July 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st September 1872.

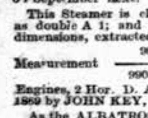
The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

Under Contract with Government.



THE BROACH and GOGO STEAM FERRY will COMMENCE PLYING immediately after the S. W. MONSOON.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

STEAMER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, the Screw-Steamship ALBATROSS, expected to reach Bombay about the beginning of September next.

This Steamer is classed in "Lloyd's Register of Shipping as double A 1; and the following are the particulars of her dimensions, extracted from the "Underwriters' Registry" :—

Measurement 982/990-661 tons. Length.........241-0 ft. Breadth.........29-1 ft. Depth of hold...14-8 ft.

Engines, 2 Hor. D. A. Sc. 40-24-100 H. P., built and engined in 1869 by JOHN KEY, Kircaldy.

As the ALBATROSS has been loaded at Bombay twice, her carrying capacity and high character are well-known.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods &c., &c.

By order of Rawchund Maneckchund, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Damodher Jaitha, and Cullianjee Jaitha, the Mortgagors.

2 Cases of Moocktaes.

At 1 p.m.

An Arab, 14-2 age 9 years, quiet in harness and saddle.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

(The Property of a Gentleman gone Home.)

A Semi-Grand Piano, by the celebrated makers John Broadwood and Sons, in excellent condition.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th August 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy.................... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ......Rs. 10
Single Copy.................... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

MRS. BARNES, Midwife, begs to inform the Public that she has REMOVED her RESIDENCE from POONA to LANOWLEE, Bhore Ghaut.

LONDON and LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Directors of the London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company are willing to issue Policies upon the lives of MILITARY MEN AT CIVIL RATES, subject to the condition of notice being given, and if required an extra premium being paid, before entering upon actual warfare.

C. J. WALLIS,
Manager for India.

Bombay, August, 1872.

FOR SALE, on SATURDAY, 17th instant, on account of the concerned, Steamer ARAL, 2,000 Tons, now lying SUNK in the River HOOGHLY, in ten fathoms water, head up stream ; also, at the same time, Cargo, consisting of about 1,600 tons JUTE, 200 tons TEA, and 400 tons SUNDRIES.

GRAHAM & Co.

Calcutta, 15th August 1872.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

BRANDY :—
Brandenburg Frères' Cognac Grand Champagne Très Vieille, Extra Fine...... Rs. 65 per Doz.
Do. do. do. Très Vieille, Superfine. ,, 35 ,,
Do. Cognac, No. 1.............. ,, 23 ,,
Do. do. No. 2.............. ,, 17 ,,

CLARET :—
Brandenburg Frères'* Grand Vin Chateau Lafite, 1864 .... ,, 30 ,,
Do.* Chateau Leoville .... ,, 24 ,,
Do.* do. Larose .... ,, 16 ,,
Do.* Medoc .... ,, 12 ,,
Do.* Pauillac .... ,, 9 ,,

WHITE BORDEAUX :—
Brandenburg Frères'* Chateau Iquem ...... ,, 23 ,,
Do.* do. do. Latour...... ,, 18 ,,
Do.* do. do. Sauterne...... ,, 16 ,,
Do.* Haut Sauternes .... ,, 13 ,,

All Wines marked with a Star may be had also in Pints at Rs. 2 per box of 2 dozen extra.

ALSO A CHOICE LOT OF ITALIAN WINES.

		per doz. Quarts.
Nebiolo, fine	1865	Rs. 14
,, superfine	1865	,, 15
Gattinara	1865	,, 17
Tokay	1865	,, 16-8
Brachetto Sparkling	1865	,, 14
Villa Costa	18-7	,, 14-8
Barolo	1869	,, 16-8
,, old	1868	,, 19
Grignolino	1871	,, 14
Moskato	1871	,, 14-8
,, old	1868	,, 20
Montepulciano		,, 20-8
Moskato Rhine Trebbia		,, 26
Facon Rhine		,, 15

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.,
Sole Agents for Messrs. Brandenburg Freres, Bordeaux.

BARRETT and CLAY'S WINES. REDUCED PRICES.

In order to clear off the Consignment, Messrs. B. & C. have instructed their Agents to reduce the Prices of their Wines as under. A trial is invited, as these Wines will bear comparison with any in the market.

P.—Pale Sherry, Red Seal ....Rs. 17 0
S.P.—Superior Pale Sherry, Green Seal.......... ,, 19 0
A.—Amontillado.......................... ,, 24 0
S.M.—Sparkling Moselle, Mousseirender Mosel ...... ,, 30 0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CHARTS.—Imray's Charts have found great favour of late years. Those of the Eastern Seas can always be had of the Bombay Agents. Price Rs. 7 each Chart, mounted on cloth.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WALL MAPS.—The following Wall Maps always in Stock :—

K. Johnston's Commercial Chart of the World ....Rs. 40 0
Allen's Map of India, by Walker, 1871 .... 40 0
Stanford's Map of Asia.............................. 40 0
———— Europe.............................. 40 0
———— India, 1870 .... 20 0
Allen's Map of India, small size, 36 by 30 .... 16 8

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ANNUALS FOR 1872.
ENGLISH PRICES.

Burke's Peerage and Baronetage ....Rs. 19 0
Lodge's do do 16 0
Post Office London Directory, 1872.................. 18 0
Bengal Directory 14 0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

OGILVIE'S IMPERIAL DICTIONARY, 2 Vols. 4to ....Rs. 40 0 Cash.
WEBSTER'S COMPLETE DICTIONARY, 4to Cloth. 15 12 ,,

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

LYON'S GUIDE to the LAW of INDIA .... Rs. 3 0
MAYNE'S PENAL CODE. *New Edition* 13 8
COLLETT'S LAW of TORTS. *New Edition* 7 0
NORTON'S LEADING CASES in Hindoo Law, 2 Vols. *Reduced price* 26 0
BROUGHTON'S CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE ......— 23 8

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PURE COD LIVER OIL.

THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council, and prescribed by the Principal Physicians and Surgeons ; of a pale straw colour and almost entirely free from taste or smell ; is taken freely without nausea or the other unpleasant symptoms which are produced by "Light Brown" and other impure oils.

"The finest oil is that which is most devoid of colour, taste, and smell. Chemical Analysis lends no support to the opinion, at one time entertained that the brown oil was superior, as a therapeutical agent, to the pale oil."—Dr. PEREIRA.

IMPORTED IN PINT BOTTLES ;
Capsuled and labelled with the Trade Mark of
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

DOMESTIC SURGICAL APPLIANCES
FOR
MUSCULAR AND OTHER WEAKNESS.

ELASTIC GOODS.

ELASTIC SILK STOCKINGS ; SOCKS ; KNEE-CAPS ; LEGGINGS ; ANKLETS ; AND THIGH PIECES.

Attention is directed to the superior quality and durability of these goods, which are made expressly for the Company.

BANDAGES, BELTS, &c.,

ABDOMINAL BELTS for Ladies, of very superior manufacture.
OBSTETRIC BINDERS for use after accouchement.
UMBILICAL BANDS for Children.
CALICO, ELASTIC COTTON NET, AND FLANNEL BANDAGES.
FLANNEL CHOLERA BELTS.
PATENT SURGICAL BANDAGES, of various widths, recommended by Sir W. Ferguson, Sir Ranald Martin, Barnard Holt, Esq., and other eminent Surgeons.

TRUSSES.

TRUSSES for INGUINAL and UMBILICAL HERNIA, and also for the various forms of PROLAPSE, by special makers.

The Company's approved Trusses are manufactured of the best materials, and being made in conformity with the anatomical structure of the body, afford an uniform and effectual pressure. The large and frequently renewed stock ensures that perfection of adjustment which is so essential to the comfort of the patient.

Surgical Instruments and Appliances of every description on sale at the Pharmacy Departments of

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT
OF
LEWIS'S
DRAMATIC COMPANY.

MONDAY, 19th AUGUST.

THE PERFORMANCE WILL COMMENCE WITH
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN,
BY THE WHOLE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY,
TO BE FOLLOWED BY
ROBERTSON'S GREAT COMEDY
IN FOUR ACTS,
SCHOOL.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ....Rs. 5
Stalls .... ,, 3
Gallery.............................. ,, 2
Pit.............................. ,, 1

Doors open at 8½ ; the Performance will commence at 9.

TICKETS AT SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co., WHERE A PLAN OF THE THEATRE MAY BE SEEN.

G. B. W. LEWIS, Proprietor.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB—The MATCH, arranged for THIS EVENING, is DISSYLLABLES v. THE REST.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

BHOWNUGGUR PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of RUPEES FIVE HUNDRED (Rs. 500) per Share is PAYABLE at the Office of the Undersigned, No. 5, Rampart Row, on or before 1st September 1872, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed by the Directors.

Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. will be charged for any payments of Calls after the above date.

By Order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th August 1872.

MADAME STRETTON,
(NEE LILIA THOUMIN,)
PIANISTE,

Elève de Marmontel, Professeur au Conservatoire de Paris, Begs to announce her arrival in Bombay, and is prepared to receive Pupils for the Pianoforte, both for Elementary and Finishing Lessons. Address in the first instance, by letter, Mount Road, Mazagon.

THE Acting Consulting Engineer for Railways will receive, up to the 22nd instant, TENDERS for the PURCHASE of certain WROUGHT IRON RAILS, about 131 tons, to the yard, to be removed from His Highness the Gaekwar's Tramway between the Meagaum Station of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway and Dhubhoee.

Forms of Tender may be obtained, and conditions of sale ascertained, on application at the Office of the Consulting Engineer, where also a specimen of the Rails may be seen.

H. F. HANCOCK, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Acting Consulting Engineer for Railways.

Bombay, 15th August 1872.

BASS' PALE ALE.

Just received by Suez Canal.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Pints, Casks of 8 dozen	per dozen	3 12	4 4
Quarts, ,, 4 ,,	,,	5 12	6 4
Imperial Pints, 6 ,,	,,	4 12	5 0
Imperial Quarts, 3 ,,	,,	8 0	8 12

In quantities of less than one Cask, 4 annas per dozen extra.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

LIST of UNCLAIMED LETTERS that have accumulated in the BOMBAY GENERAL POST OFFICE, 10th August 1872 :—

Anomull Nansee.
Allen, P., & Co.
Adamson, Mrs.
Anderson, T.
Brown, A.
Burn, W.
Barraka, J.
Bailie, J. E.
Blan, T.
Cruze, J., Mrs.
Clark, L.
Davis, Mrs.
Evans, F.
Elsworthy, J. S. & Co.
Framjee Sorabjee.
Geurin, P.
Gawham, B.
Harrington, A.
Hadjee Allee Rosa.
Halis, G.
Izat, A.
Jeffries, E., Mrs.
James, J. H.
Keegall, A.
Lambert.
Lenkins.
Mangles, C.
Meer Saker Allee Khan Surfraj Allee Khan.
Merchant Exchange.
Mahon.
Oliver, Miss.
Patti on, C.
Pope J.
Redfern, P.
Ruchworthy, B., Professor.
Sidi Abdul Gani Khan.
Stewart.
Stamer, H. G.
Smith, J. T.
The Editor of the *Goozerat Herald*.
Turner, M. A. A.
Wilkinson, C.
Windsor, A., Miss
Wright, J. P.

Bombay, General Post Office, August 1872.

NOTICES.

PALLETHODOO ESTATE in THAVELAGERIMOORNAD of the KIGGUTNAD TALOOK in the Province of COORG.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION has been made by a. R. W. C. DAWSON for permission to resign to Government a portion of the ESTATE described above. Any person or persons interested in the Estate who may object to the resignation being accepted are hereby required to make known their objections to the Undersigned within six months from the date of this Notice, on the expiry of which period the application in question will be finally disposed of.

H. G. THOMSON,
Officiating Superintendent.

Coorg Superintendent's Office, Mercara, dated 30th July 1872.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application :—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
,, Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
,, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
,, Rhein Westpn. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
,, Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

OOMRAWUTTEE PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5 Rampart Row, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of August 1872, at 3 p.m., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1872.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the room of Dadabhoy Jamsetjee, Esq., and Poorunmull Chunniram, Esq., who retire, the first being eligible for re-election.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year.

By Order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th August 1872.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on SATURDAY, the Seventeenth day of August, for the purpose of passing Resolutions for carrying out arrangements made with the Oomrawuttee Press Company (Limited) and the Bhownuggur Press Company (Limited) for the amalgamation of the three Companies, to the following effect :—

That this Company be wound up voluntarily. That a Liquidator be appointed, with power to convey the whole of the immoveable and moveable property and assets of the Company to the "Volkarts' United Press Company," a Company to be formed by the Shareholders of the three Companies for the purpose of acquiring the property of the three Companies and carrying on the business thereof, and to be registered under Act X. of 1866 on the conditions more particularly specified in the draught Resolutions now lying at the Office of the Undersigned, and with power to carry on the business of this Company in the meanwhile.—Dated this Ninth day of August 1872.

By Order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

OOMRAWUTTEE PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on TUESDAY, the Twentieth day of August, for the purpose of passing Resolutions for carrying out arrangements made with the Tinnevelly Press Company, Ld., and the Bhownuggur Press Company, Ld., for the amalgamation of the three Companies, to the following effect :—

That this Company be wound up voluntarily. That a Liquidator be appointed, with power to convey the whole of the immoveable and moveable property and assets of the Company to the "Volkarts' United Press Company," a Company to be formed by the Shareholders of the three Companies for the purpose of acquiring the property of the three Companies, and carrying on the business thereof, and to be registered under Act X. of 1866 on the conditions more particularly specified in the draught Resolutions now lying at the Office of the Undersigned, and with power to carry on the business of this Company in the meanwhile.—Dated this Ninth day of August 1872.

By Order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

BHOWNUGGUR PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-first day of August, for the purpose of passing Resolutions for carrying out arrangements made with the Tinnevelly Press Company (Limited) and the Oomrawuttee Press Company (Limited) for the amalgamation of the three Companies, to the following effect :—

That the Company be wound up voluntarily. That a Liquidator be appointed, with power to convey the whole of the immoveable and moveable property and assets of the Company to the "Volkarts' United Press Company," a Company to be formed by the Shareholders of the three Companies for the purpose of acquiring the property of the three Companies and carrying on the business thereof, and to be registered under Act X. of 1866 on the conditions more particularly specified in the draught Resolutions now lying at the Office of the Undersigned, and with power to carry on the business of this Company in the meanwhile.—Dated this Ninth day of August 1872.

By Order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICES.

MRS. LAKE,
SILK MERCER, MILLINER, DRESS AND HABIT-MAKER,
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

BRANCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 15, CIVIL LINES,
POONA.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, Kirkee, &c., that she has just opened a Branch of her Establishment in Poona, at No. 15, Civil Lines, where she will have much pleasure in showing a most Elegant and Fashionable Consignment of MILLINERY, &c., together with the latest Novelties of the season, *which have been specially selected for her from the best Paris and London Houses.*

Wedding Trouseaux, Ball Dresses, Flowers, Feathers, Bonnets, Hats, Satins, Silks, Hair Plaits, Frizettes, Gloves, Alpaca, Black and Colored, Muslins, Prints, Cambrics, &c.

Mrs. LAKE, MILLINER, &c. — No. 15, CIVIL LINES, POONA.
Mrs. LAKE, MILLINER, &c. — UXBRIDGE HOUSE, Byculla, Bombay.

Gloves, French Corsets, Embroidered Petticoats, Flounced Muslin Petticoats, Laces, Velvets, Blondes, ready-made Under-Linen, *Gloves and Neckties for Gentlemen.*

Price Lists on Application.

Booties, Infants' Hoods, Cloaks and Pellisses, Children's Hats and Bonnets, Children's Dresses, Bibs, Embroidered Short Frocks, Woollen Socks for "Infants," White and Colored Sun Hats, &c.

Price Lists on Application.

Organdis, Brilliants, Piquès, Lace Polonaises, Lace and Muslin Sets, Garibaldis, Crinolines, &c., &c.

Price Lists on Application.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.
RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER.
ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.
TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or Poona.

No. 15, CIVIL LINES, POONA,
AND
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

1*st July,* 1872.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A HAND BOOK for REVENUE OFFICERS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY. By Alexander Kyd Nairne, Bombay Civil Service.

Published at the Education Society's Press, Bombay, AND TO BE HAD OF ALL BOOKSELLERS, Price Rs. 6.

NOTICE.—JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co. have REMOVED their PLACE of BUSINESS from MEADOW STREET to No. 5, HUMMUM STREET. All Correspondence should be addressed to the latter place.

TO LET, a well-furnished BUNGALOW at Parell, with a nice Garden attached to it.

Also information can be had regarding SELLING and BUYING CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., &c.

Just received, per Ship COSPATRICK, a new CANOE BAROUCHE.—Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned up to 2 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, from parties willing to undertake the Contract for MAKING CERTAIN ADDITIONS and IMPROVEMENTS to the EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL in Fort George.

The Plan and Specifications of the Works can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during Office hours.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms only, which will be supplied from this office.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of Executive, Engineer, Presidency,
Bombay, 14th August 1872.

JUST PUBLISHED. PRICE Rs. 3.

A GUIDE
TO
THE LAW OF INDIA,
REPEALED AND UNREPEALED:
SHOWING AT A GLANCE THE LAW ON ANY SUBJECT, WHERE IT IS TO BE FOUND, AND HOW FAR IT IS IN FORCE.
BY
ANDREW LYON,
BOMBAY CIVIL SERVICE, AND SENIOR ASSISTANT JUDGE, SHOLAPORE.

Bombay..................THACKER, VINING, & Co.

RE GENERAL DAVID DAVIDSON Deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being Creditors of, or otherwise having Claims upon, or against, the Estate of DAVID DAVIDSON, late of No. 31, Palmeira Square, Brighton, in the County of Sussex, a Colonel and Brevet Major-General in Her Majesty's Indian Service, deceased, who died at No. 31, Palmeira Square, Brighton, aforesaid, on the 11th day of November 1871, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the Exemplification of the Probate of the Last Will and Testament and Codicils of the said deceased, issued out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in London, annexed) were on the 31st July 1872, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HENRY RANDALL CORMACK, of Bombay, British Merchant, and one of the constituted Attorneys of CAROLINE DAVIDSON, Widow, and MARY PAULINA DAVIDSON, Spinster, the daughter of the said deceased, two of the Executrixes named in the said Will and Codicils of the said deceased, are required on or before the 1st day of September 1872 to SEND to Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE and LANGLEY, of Bombay, Proctors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claim upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the said Caroline Davidson and Mary Paulina Davidson as such Executrixes as aforesaid, having regard to the Claims of which he shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased in their hands, ARE HEREBY REQUIRED FORTHWITH to pay or account for said debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 1st day of August 1872.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Proctors.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.,
19, 20, & 23, SASSOON'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY,

RESPECTFULLY request special attention to the following Branches of their Business :—

TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING.

Parcels, Packages, and Merchandise despatched by quickest Mail Steam Routes, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the World. Every description of Custom House Business, Shipping, Bonding, and Clearing, outward and inward. Contractors for General Annual Carting and Shipping. Estimates for through conveyance to all Railway Stations in Europe, America, and Australia.

PASSENGER.

Passages engaged, Cabins selected, Berths fitted, Outfits obtained. Baggage collected, packed, addressed, and shipped. European Servants and Ayahs procured. Letters received to await arrival of Addressees. Passengers met. Luggage landed, cleared, carefully delivered, or safely warehoused. Passports and Visas obtained. Telegraphic Messages undertaken.

INSURANCE.

Postal, Railway, Marine Life and Fire, through the first Underwriters at Lloyd's, and old established Companies.

BANKING AND MONETARY.

Invoices collected against Delivery of Goods. Pay, Pensions, Fund, Furlough, and Retired Allowances, Annuities, Dividends, Coupons received and remitted under Power of Attorney. Cheque Books supplied to Constituents in England and India. Investments and Sales effected in Stocks and other Securities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes obtained. Family Periodical Remittances arranged.

INDENT, SUPPLY, AND COMMISSION.

Orders received from the Military, Naval, Clerical, and Medical Services, Mess and Band Committees, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Public Institutions, Private Families, &c., and Purchases made under careful supervision and selection. Newspapers and Periodicals regularly despatched. Remittances or References for payment must accompany Order. If Bank Credits or Deposit Accounts are in force, Balances due must be paid on presentation of Invoice and Bills of Lading.

CONSIGNMENTS

Undertaken of every description of European or Foreign Goods.

J. L. MADDEN,
Manager.

156, Leadenhall Street, } LONDON.
23, Regent Street, }
10, North John Street, LIVERPOOL.

MONSOON.

MESSRS. BADHAM and CO.,
BY APPOINTMENT
TO THE LATE LORD MAYO, THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

BEG to call attention to their NEW STOCK of SHIRTINGS, WATERPROOFS, TWEEDS, &c., just received per s.s. PESHAWUR.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATERPROOFS.

		Rs. a.
Coats		16 0
Leggings		5 8
Caps		3 8
SHIRTS	Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9 8
	Badham's Pure all Wool, each	8 8
	Badham's Oxford Cloth, each	6 8
	Badham's French Cambric, per doz.	60 0
	Badham's White ,, ,,	60 0
	Badham's Spun Silk	12 0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, Dux, Suez, per doz	6
	Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, per doz.	6
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose	12 8
	Fine Fancy Striped, from	14 8
	Fine Merino Half Hose, from	16 0
	Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair	4 8
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20 0
	Fine Super India Gauze ,, ,,	26 0
	Fine ,, ,, Drawers, each	6 0
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
	Badham's Pure All-Wool	18 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	19 0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22 0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
	Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22 0
	Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits	35 0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats	15 8
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hat	12 8
	Ellwood's Drab Shell Hat	5 8
	Black Felt Worthing, Isis, and Derby	6 0
	Black Felt Cantab and Stanhope	6 8
	Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester	6 8
HELMETS	Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	25 0
	White Helmets, for Civilians	18 0
	White and Drab Hunting Hats	15 0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber, Clarence and Cantab	2 8
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh	2 12
	The Campbell Bow	1 8
	The Windsor's	2 8
	The Romal Satin"	3 0
TIES	Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb	1 0
	Coloured ,, ,, ,,	1 8
	White Dress Ties, from	8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5 8
	,, ,, ,, Coloured Borders	5 0
	Fine Irish Cambric, from	10 8
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single).	
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.	
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, and Straps, &c.	
TAILORING DEPARTMENT	A large Stock of Coat and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for self-measurement sent on application.	

BADHAM and CO.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

A. ALLAN,
17, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED, in time for the MONSOON, a variety of FANCY TWEEDS, all thoroughly shrunk, which will be sold at the following REDUCTIONS :—

Fancy Tweed Coats, newest style..........Rs. 12 8 } Rs. 20
Ditto Trousers, warranted to fit.... ,, 8 8 }
Ditto Superior Quality.................. ,, 25
Fancy Silk mixed Coats, double breasted, Rs. 18 8 } ,, 30
Ditto Trousers, to fit comfortably.... ,, 12 8 }
Fancy Colored Washing Material for Coats and Trousers.............................. ,, 16
Cotton and all-Wool Sleeping Suits........Rs. 10 to ,, 18
Winsey, all-Wool, Silk and Wool Shirts... ,, 5 to ,, 9

HOSIERY,

English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woolen Hose, Merino and Wool Under-Shirts.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS.

Solid Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus and Hat Boxes.
New Pattern Scotch Plaids and Balmoral Bonnets.
Coupling Straps, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps.
Hats, Caps, and Helmets of every description.
UNIFORMS MADE ACCORDING TO REGULATION.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS,

Made expressly to resist the severest Weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap .... Rs. 20
Drab do. do. .... ,, 30

For Waterproof Suit send size of Chest, Height, and Cash.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

THE PROPERTIES of this now celebrated Indian remedy are TONIC, re-invigorating every nerve and muscle of the system. Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES
OF VARIOUS SIZES.

SEWING MACHINES.
WHEELER AND WILSON'S
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
WHEELER AND WILSON'S
HAND SEWING MACHINES.

TABLE COVERS,
Of the Latest Patterns.

TABLE LINEN.

COUNTRY made TABLE CLOTHS of all sizes, with NAPKINS to match.
STRONG COUNTRY made TOWELS, 32 by 45 inches.
Do do do do 14 by 14 ,,

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
OILMAN STORES.

SUPERIOR STOCK OF
COCONADA CHEROOTS
Of the following Musters :

Office ....per 1,000...Rs. 12 0
Burmahs .... ,, ... 13 0
Babingtons .... ,, ... 15 0
Sedans .... ,, ... 18 0
Leisure-hours .... ,, ... 18 0

ON HAND A LARGE AND FRESH STOCK OF
MANILLA CHEROOTS and CIGARS.
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.
DINDIGUL CHEROOTS.
PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS and CIGARS.
FINEST AMERICAN TOBACCO.

GUINNESS' STOUT,
BY SPARKES AND MOLINE.

Quarts in Original Cases of 4 doz., per doz..............Rs. 5 12
,, in single dozens.............................. 6 0
Pints in Original Cases of 8 doz., per doz.............. 3 12
,, in single dozens.............................. 4 0

WINES and SPIRITS.
CLARET, BURGUNDIES,
GERMAN WINES,
CHAMPAGNE, MOSELLE,
BICHE LATOUR'S CELEBRATED BRANDIES,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

For Special Price Lists, apply to
J. NEUBERG.

P. GRANT and SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY, HARNESS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED, by a EUROPEAN LADY, a situation as GOVERNESS in a well connected Parsee family. Address "BETA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

VINO PUERO SHERRY.
Rs. 32 per dozen, Cash.

Just to hand, a fresh parcel of this very delicate, choice, and natural Wine, very clean and extremely dry.

We shall shortly be in possession of a further supply of our well-known

MANZANILLA.

Sherries at Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, 30 per dozen, Cash, in Stock.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

KINLOCH'S CHAMPAGNE.

This fine Brand again available ex DOVERCOURT :
Quarts..............................per Dozen...Rs. 32
Pints.............................. ,, ... ,, 17

SOLE AGENTS,
D. S. KEMP & Co.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

VERMOUTH BITTERS.

THE demand for these Bitters is rapidly increasing. Taken with Sodawater as a peg they make a most refreshing beverage.

ORANGE BITTERS.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

AITKEN'S INDIA PALE ALE.

REGISTERED
TRADE A MARK

The Adulteration of BEER being now practised to a very great extent,

Messrs. JAMES AITKEN & Co.,
("THE BREWERY," FALKIRK,)

think it necessary to caution purchasers of their Brand from buying any Bottled Beer, whether with or without their well known ticket, unless the Cork be secured by the

PATENT CAPSULE, OF WHICH THEY HAVE NOW FOR SOME TIME BEEN MAKING USE.

J. A & Co., with the view of still more effectually securing the purity of their brew, desire also to draw attention to the fact that the Corks used in the bottling of their Beer are all BRANDED.

Supplies can be had regularly from all respectable Shopkeepers in Bombay and at Outstations.

N. B.—The patent Capsule bears the red A, the trade mark of JAS. AITKEN & Co.

WHOLESALE AGENT FOR WESTERN INDIA,
JAMES BOGIE, BOMBAY.

PAYNE and COMPANY.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA DUBLIN STOUT XXXXX.
BOTTLED BY SPARKS MOLINE.

Strongly recommended for Invalids, being perfectly free from acidity and possessing great nourishing properties.

Quarts ....Rs. 7 per dozen, Cash.
Pints .... ,, 5 ,,

We have very frequent shipments, and the demand for our Stout is sufficiently great to effect a ready sale as soon as landed, which prevents our stock from accumulating, thus our importations can always be relied on as being perfectly sound and fresh. A fresh shipment has just arrived—registered orders will receive immediate attention.

BORDEAUX WINES.

The Company's Clarets have been known throughout the Presidency for many years as the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

Clarets.

		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
PETIT MEDOC, vintage 1869	Qts.	11 0	12 8
MEDOC, vintage 1866	,,	14 8	16 0
Do. do.	Pts	8 0	9 8
SAINT JULIEN, vintage 1861	Qts.	20 0	22 0
CHATEAU LA ROSE	,,	25 0	28 0
Do.	Pts.	14 0	16 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX	Qts	30 0	34 0
Do. do.	Pts	16 0	18 0

Burgundies.

		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
CHABLIS, vintage 1861	Qts.	16 0	18 0
CHABLIS, vintage 1858	,,	21 8	24 0
BEAUNE, fine red	,,	16 0	18 0
Do. do.	Pts.	9 0	11 0
POMMARD ; full bodied	Qts.	18 0	20 0
POMMARD, Superior	,,	22 8	25 0
MACON, Superior	,,	20 0	23 0
Do. do.	Pts.	12 0	14 0
CHAMBERTIN, Rich	Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do. do.	Pts.	15 0	17 0

Sauternes.

		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
BARSAC, vintage 1861	Qts.	20 0	22 8
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1861	,,	22 8	25 0
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1858	,,	30 0	34 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

WE beg to solicit the orders of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India for our WINES and SPIRITS, and would especially direct attention to our liberal terms and low quotations.

The excellence of our Brands of Wines and Spirits is fully established ; to new arrivals in the country we shall, however, be happy to forward, post free on application, copies of upwards of Seventy Testimonials received from Mess Presidents, all alike testifying to the general satisfaction we have given, as well by the uniform good quality of the supplies sent, as by our prompt and careful attention to all orders entrusted to us.

GUARANTEE.—We wish it to be distinctly understood, that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back or exchange any that may not be approved.

Detailed Price Lists and any information required will be sent on application.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND LONDON.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE 1815.

LONDON HOUSES :
44, MARK LANE, CITY, AND 20, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.
BOARDEAUX HOUSE:
PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.
REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, CLUBS, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better value than their competitors in Bombay.

TO MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS their TERMS will be found MOST LIBERAL, both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

Detailed particulars will be afforded at their Offices in Dean Lane.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S
EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNES.
CROWN BRAND—FINEST DRY.

As supplied To H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES.
Magnums..............................Rs. 84
Quarts, Rs. 42 | Pints, Rs. 23

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
GRAND VIN. Fleur de Sillery	45 0	24 8
FINE SPARKLING	38 0	20 0
GOOD SPARKLING for Tiffin, Ball, or Cup	32 0	17 0

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S
GERMAN WINES.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
SPARKLING—HOCK NONPAREIL	40 0	22 0
,, MOSELLE do.	40 0	22 0
,, ,, MUSCATEL	36 0	19 8
STILL—Moselle, Braunberger	25 8	14 0
,, Hock, Johannisberger	42 0	22
,, ,, Marcobrunner	34 0	...
,, ,, Forster Traminer	34 0	...
,, ,, Rudesheimer	27 0	15
,, ,, Hochheimer	24 0	13 0
,, ,, Stein Wein	20 0	...

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S
FRENCH WINES.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
CLARETS—CHATEAU MOUTON	30 0	16 0
,, ,, RAUZAN	25 0	14 0
,, ,, PALMER	22 8	12 0
,, ,, LAROSE	19 0	11 0
,, ST. JULIEN	17 0	10 0
,, CANTENAC	15 8	9 0
,, MEDOC	13 8	...
,, PETIT MEDOC	10 8	6 8
,, HAUT SAUTERNES	23 0	12 8
BURGUNDIES—CHAMBERTIN, Red	32 0	17 0
,, NUITS, Red	26 0	...
,, MACON, Red	21 0	...
,, CHABLIS, White	26 0	14 0

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S
SPIRITS.

	Rs. a.
COGNAC, Superior very Old Pale, Black capsule	[illegible]
COGNAC, Superior old Pale, Yellow capsule	[illegible]
COGNAC, PALE, White capsule	[illegible]
RUM, Superior Old Jamaica	[illegible]
OLD TOM, London Gin	21 8
IRISH WHISKY	23 8
SCOTCH WHISKY	21 8
GENEVA, in flasks, 1 dozen in a case	19 0

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S
SHERRIES.

	Rs. a.
A 1 AMONTILLADO, extra quality	38 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice	33 0
AMOROSO, full flavored, soft, pale	28 0
SHERRY, Blue seal, extra pale and dry	24 0
,, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour	23 0
,, Brown seal, very pale and delicate	22 0
,, Yellow seal .. } Excellent dinner	19 0
,, Pink seal, Vino de Pasto .. } Wines	19 0
,, White seal, Ordinary dinner Wine	16 0
MARSALA, Virgin	16 0
OLD EAST INDIA MADEIRA, very choice	40 0

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S
PORTS.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Very old and choice, firm crusted, Black Seal	36 0	...
INVALIDS', full fruity, Gold Capsule	30 0	...
BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine	25 0	14 8
C. P. & Co.'s CELEBRATED RED SEAL	18 0	10 0

LIQUEURS.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
ASSORTED LIQUEURS in 1 doz. pint cases only	...	24 0
CURACOA, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	40 0	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	40 0	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	30 0	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	20 0	...
KILL THE CROW	24 0	...

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CLARETS' 65 VINTAGE.
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 28 per dozen.

Our Clarets reach us direct from the growers, and are unequalled at their respective prices.

STILL BURGUNDY.
Rs. 20 per dozen.

We recommend this Wine with every confidence. It is far superior to any Wine in the market at the same quotation.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA.

A SMALL Consignment of the above just received ex XANTHO. A fine sound Wine, three years old. Price Rs. 26, Cash.

CHAMPAGNE.

Heidsieck's very superior dry MONOPOLE,
Cases of 1 Doz. Quarts..............................Rs. 42
Do. 2 ,, Pints.............................. ,, 44

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.
BOMBAY BRANCH

CORDON BLEU CHAMPAGNE.
Rs. 32 per doz., Cash.

THIS WINE, although cheap, is really a good wholesome dry Champagne—pure Epernay. We recommend it for tiffin or evening parties.

GOLD NECK CHAMPAGNE.

No. 1 very extremely delicate
,, 2 Extra Dry do. do.
,, 3 Very Dry do. do.
,, 4 The driest Wine obtainable.
Rs. 44 per doz.

These Brands are all of the 1st Quality, full of aroma, and as Vintage Wines they are unequalled.

DOUBLE MAGNUMS of Champagne 1st Quality Dry. Each Bottle is equal to 4 ordinary Quarts Rs. 64 per case of 4.

IMPORTANT.—Our quotations for SPARKLING WINES are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns, and all cases are examined prior to despatch, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case. The risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

Thursday Afternoon.

Market for Colaba Land shares close firm. Little doing in other shares.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—15th August.

London ..	Cotton / Cases / Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 17s. 6d.
	Myrabolams & Coir bdls	£1 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton / Coffee	No ship.
Overland...Steamers		£2 10s. 0d. to £2 13s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 7s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.
China ..	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta ..Salt		Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 17 to 18 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Baikamah	Richardson	London, May 13.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	William Fairburn	Mackenzie	Calcutta.
	Mary Stenhouse	Hedgcock	Calcutta.
	Euphrates (s)	Hutchison	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Delhi, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Emue, to China, &c.
Steamer Arcot, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Ship Sir Robert Sale, to Calcutta.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 11 Fearnought ...... Graham ...... Singapore, July 23.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 11 Busheer (s) ...... Satara (s) ...... Star of Persia ......

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 11 Bellona (s) ...... Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—15th August.

From Liverpool.

Celia (s), 1 case cutlery, B. Heptoola.

From London.

Assyria (s), 3 cases ice machines, King, King & Co; 1 case leather purse, Dossajee Esmailjee; 6 cases oilmanstores, Gordon and Essac; 50 flasks quicksilver, D. Rutnagur & Co.; 10 bottle quicksilver, Pelly & Co.; 36 cases wine, and 44 cases brandy Jewanjee Eduljee Sons; 2 packages hardware, Abdoolhoosen Heptoolabhoy; 4 cases paper, Mahomedally Tyebjee; 9 cases light house lanterns, Merwanjee Nusserwanjee & Co.
British Statesman, 92 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Kingdom o'Fife, 8 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
James Livesay, 3 cases brushes, Abdoolhusson Goolamhusson.

From Bordeaux.

Ocean, 100 cases brandy, J. Hormusjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—15th August.

For Liverpool.

Sir John Mandeville, 25 bales wool, Narrondass Runsordass.
Flying Venus, 75 bales cotton, Chutterbhooz Premjee; 200 bales cotton, Remington and Co.
Euxine, 600 bales cotton, Leggatt and Co.
Aretusa (s), 17 bales wool, Jaitha Vurriya; 13 bundles skins Ritchie Steuart and Co.; 145 packages linseed, S. Tyebjee & Co.; 95 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 500 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.
Delhi (s), 4 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 106 bales cotton, N. J. Abraham; 28 bales cotton, Heerachund Cupoorchund; 90 bales wool, Jetha Pursotum.
Morning Light, 75 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Bhowanbhoy.

For London.

Nubia (s), 114 pieces E. teeth, Khimjee Ramjee; three bundles E. teeth, and 91 pieces E. teeth, Huckabhoy Vullybhoy; 77 pieces and 4 bundles E. teeth, Runsordass Girdhurlall.
Delhi (s), 45 boxes benjamin, Narotum Jaitha; 105 bundles hides, C. Nanjee and P. Nathoo; 150 bundles hides, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 27 bales hides, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

For Trieste.

Aretusa (s), 7 bundles hides and skins, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

For Venice.

Delhi (s), 735 bales cotton, A. Tait.

For Ancona.

Delhi (s), 21 bundles-hides, Volkart Brothers.

For Suez.

Nubia (s), 9 packages skins, Hajee Zanell Abadin.

For Hongkong.

Emeu (s), 223 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co; 186 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.; 230 bales cotton, N. J. Abraham; 200 bales cotton, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, 356 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee & Co.; 400 cwts. sandalwood, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.
Arcot (s), 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

In the Piece Goods Market there has been no change whatever during the whole day, and prices continue barely maintained. The holders of Grey Goods are, notwithstanding the present dull state of the demand for the interior, still firm, and are only effecting sales in small parcels at our closing quotations, as they find it difficult to deal with the adverse circumstances when they are disposed to attempt any large sales at current rates. But as the accounts from the interior continue to be resumed as favourable as before and the stocks in general being very small, they appear to be more inclined to hold out until a fair demand arises than to agree to any concession in rates at the present.

The following are our closing quotations:—

Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs. 4 6 0 to Rs. 4 6 6
,, ,,	40	,, 39	,, 7 lbs.	,, 4 14 0 to ,, 4 14 6
,, ,,	40	,, 39	,, 8½ lbs.	,, 5 10 0 to ,, 5 11 0
,, ,,	45	,, 39	,, 7 lbs.	,, 5 0 0 to ,, 5 1 0
,, ,,	45	,, 39	,, 8 lbs.	,, 5 11 0 to ,, 5 12 0
,, ,,	45	,, 39	,, 9 lbs.	,, 6 9 0 to ,, 6 10 0
,, ,,	50	,, 39	,, 10 lbs.	,, 7 3 0 to ,, 7 4 0
Printers	28	,, 30	,, 2½ lbs.	,, 2 2 6 to ,, 2 3 0
,,	26	,, 30	,, 3 lbs.	,, 2 7 6 to ,, 2 8 0
,,	26	,, 30	,, 4 lbs.	,, 3 7 0 to ,, 3 8 0
Mad'polams	32	,, 24	,, 2½ lbs.	,, 1 14 0
,,	32	,, 24	,, 3 lbs.	,, 2 4 0
Cambrics	50	,, 24	,, 5½ lbs.	,, 3 12 0 to ,, 3 13 0
Jacconets	40	,, 20	,, 2½ lbs.	,, 1 15 3 to ,, 1 15 6
,,	40	,, 20	,, 2½ lbs.	,, 2 2 6 to ,, 2 3 0
,,	45	,, 20	,, 2¾ lbs.	,, 2 7 0 to ,, 2 7 6

Yarns.—The Market continues dull, and prices have a downward tendency. The native dealers, discouraged by the trifling purchases on account of the interior, show no disposition to buy at the quoted rates, and consequently the business doing is to a very small extent.

In Metals we have almost no change to notice to-day, and yesterday's quotations may generally be repeated. The Cotton market has been steady, but owing to the Reuter's Message advising the market at home as firm, some purchases of forward delivery are reported to have been made.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS.

			Rs. A. P.
500 pieces Grey Shirtings	45 inch 39 yds.	8 lbs.	5 11 0
500 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	6 lbs.	4 6 6
1,000 ,, ,, Madapollams	32 ,, 24 ,,	2½ lbs.	1 12 0
500 ,, ,, Cambrics	50 ,, 24 ,,	5½ lbs.	3 13 0
1,800 ,, ,, Jacconets (fine)	40 ,, 20 ,,	2½ lbs.	2 5 6
3,000 ,, ,, Mulls (G. E.)	45 ,, 20 ,,		2 6 6
450 pairs Grey Dhoties	45 ,, 10 ,,		1 14 0

COTTON

25 Candies New Dhollerah (ready)	Rs. 207
50 ,, ,, ,,	,, 208½
50 ,, ,, Hinghunghaut deliv. in Jan next	,, 251
25 ,, ,, ,,	,, 251

YARNS.

6,000 lbs. Turkey Red, No. 20-60 ...... per lb.	As. 26½
2,400 ,, ,, ,, 40	,, 22
1,200 ,, ,, ,, 40	,, 25

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—15th August, 8 p.m.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 15th August, 11-15 a.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 42 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 15th August, 12-40 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 33 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 14th August, 2 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 50 minutes.

Via Turkey, 14th August, 4-7 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 19 hours 58 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 15th August, 10-25 a.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 20 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, 14th August, 10-50 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 30 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 15th August, 5-30 p.m. Time in transit, 1 hour 55 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 p.m. of the 14th to 8 p.m. of the 15th August is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	4 32	0 9
,, Galle	one in	2 37
,, Kurrachee	1 36	0 10
,, Madras	1 29	0 6

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 15th August, 9 p.m.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 15th August, 2 p.m. Latest dates from Europe, via Turkey, 14th August, 4-10 p.m. Latest dates from America, via Russia, 14th August, 9-45 p.m. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Carwar, 15th August, 5 p.m.—Weather fine, wind south-westerly, thermometer 79, barometer 29·95, rainfall 30 cents.

Tuticorin, 15th August, 5 p.m.—Weather fine, wind south-east, thermometer 92, barometer 29·726.

Mangalore, 15th August, 5 5 p.m.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 84, rainfall 26 cents.

Cannanore, 15th August, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 76, barometer 30·000, rainfall 34 cents.

Vingorla, 15th August, 6-2 p.m.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 86, rainfall 16 cents.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—August 15.

Walsh, Captain, 19th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, August 15.)

Military Department.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 346, dated 23rd April 1855, H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the appointment of Superintendent, Medical Dept., Aden, shall henceforth cease, all the administrative duties at present devolving on that officer being transferred to the Depy. Inspr. General of Hospitals, Presidency Division and Bombay Marine, under whose Circle of Superintendence the Stations of Aden and Perim will now fall.

2. One Medical Officer (not under the rank of Surgeon) will be appointed to the charge of the European General Hospital and the Marine and Harbour duties at Aden, under the designation of Port Surgeon, Aden.

Lt. R. M. Bonner, S. C., is allowed furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for six months from date of departure in Sept. next, under Rule 11 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officers having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lt.-Cols. from the date specified, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Staff Corps.—Majors Hely Frederick Bolton, Clarence Augustus Collier, and Robert Mallaby, 3rd Aug. 1872.

The following promotions and reversions in the Ordnance Department are ordered:—

Promotion.

Sub-Conductor (Acting Conductor) David Kennedy to be Conductor, and Magazine Serjt. (Acting Sub-Conductor) George Fergusson to be Sub-Conductor, from the 20th Dec. 1871, vice Lang, pensioned.

Sub Conductor James Prickett to be Acting Conductor, and Magazine Serjt. Henry Teeling to be Acting Sub Conductor, from the 28th Dec. 1871, vice Kennedy, promoted.

Sub-Conductor (Acting-Conductor) John Sarsfield to be Conductor, and Magazine Serjt. (Acting Sub-Conductor) Robert Warner, to be Sub-Conductor, from the 5th Jan. 1872, vice Barker, deceased.

Sub-Conductor John Edward Humphrys to be Acting Conductor, and Magazine Serjt. Thomas Templeton to be Acting Sub-Conductor, from the 5th Jan. 1872, vice Sarsfield, promoted.

Sub-Conductor Maurice Hanley to be acting Conductor, and Magazine Serjt. Alfred Wiffin to be Acting Sub-Conductor, from the 6th March 1872, vice Nolan, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

Sub-Conductor (Acting Conductor) Joseph O'Brien to be Conductor, and Magazine Serjt. (Acting Sub-Conductor) James Hamilton to be Sub-Conductor, from the 20th March 1872, vice Draper, pensioned.

Sub-Conductor Stewart Laverty to be Acting Conductor, and Magazine Serjt. William Hawkeswood to be Acting Sub-Conductor, from the 20th March 1872, vice O'Brien, promoted.

Sub-Conductor John Mullins to be Acting Conductor, and Magazine Serjt. John Meade to be Acting Sub-Conductor, from the 20th March 1872, vice Norton proceeded to England on medical certificate.

Reversions.

Acting Sub-Conductor John Meade to revert to Magazine Serjt. from the 29th March 1872, consequent on the return from furlough of Sub-Conductor Arthur McDonald.

Acting Sub-Conductor William Hawkeswood to revert to Magazine Serjt. from the 20th April 1872, consequent on the return from furlough of Sub-Conductor Robert Barton.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe for two years under Rule 9 of the furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Capt. A. Durand, S. C., Adjt. 10th Regt. N. L. I., from date of departure in Oct. next.

Lt. J. M. Heath, S. C., Adjt. 26th Regt. N. I., from date of departure in Nov. next.

Capt. A. R. Heyland, Bom. S. C. is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Marine Department.

The following temporary appointments are notified:—

The services of Mr. F. B. Girdlestone, Commander Surveying Schooner Constance, and Surveyor Bahrein and Katief Reef Channels, having been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Departments of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, the following changes were made, viz:—

Mr. M. Chapman, first officer and Asst. Surveyor, was promoted to Commander and Surveyor, from 23rnd Nov. 1871, inclusive.

Mr. A. P. Thomson, second officer, was promoted to First officer and Asst. Surveyor, from the 23rd Nov. 1861, inclusive.

Mr. C. J. Cuthbert, second officer of the Gun Boat Hugh Rose, was appointed second officer, from the 18th March 1872, to complete complement.

The following temporary arrangements made by the Supt. of Marine are confirmed:—

Capt. William Guthrie, late Commanding H. M.'s Gun Boat Hugh Rose, returning to the Presidency from Bushire, to take the Command of H. M.'s steamer May Frere, and one native servant were provided, the former with a first class passage, and the latter with a deck passage, messing, &c., on board the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, from the 10th July 1872.

The services of Sub-Asst. Surg. D. B. Valles, have been placed at the disposal of the Supt. of the Bombay Marine for duty in the Turret ships, with effect from 5th June last.

Political Department.

Dr. R. M. Meiklejohn, Civil Surg. of Muscat, has been granted six months leave in India, on medical certificate, under Section 3, Supplement F., Civil Leave Code.

Judicial Department.

Mr. H. L. Cameron, Acting District Supt. of Police in the Broach District, is allowed an extension for one month of the privilege leave for two months granted to him in Govt. Notification dated 25th June 1872.

The Hon. the Acting Chief Justice of H. M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay has been pleased to grant privilege leave of absence for two months to Mr. Dosabai Bejanjee. Asst. Translator and Interpreter of the High Court, Appellate Side.

The Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon. the Acting Chief Justice, of Mr. Lall Bapoo to act for Mr. Dosabai Bejanjee during his absence on leave, or until further orders.

Surg. Major William Davey, Sappers and Miners, in medical charge of the Lock Hospital at Kirkee, is invested with power to punish breaches of Nos. 14, 16, and 19 of the Rules of 8th June 1868, passed by H. E. the Govr. in Council, under Clause 7, Section XI. of (Bombay) Act III. of 1867, subject to the limitation expressed in Section 31 of the said Rules.

Azum Pranshankar Rugnathrao, Mamlutdar of Oolpar, and a Sub. Mag. of the second class, is invested with the power of a Sub. Mag. of the first class in the Surat district.

Azum Shankar Govind, acting head carkoon in the Nugur Talooka, is invested with the powers of a Sub. Mag. of the second class in the Ahmednuggur district.

Revenue Department.

Dr. W. Schlich has been appointed, from the 17th May 1871, to act as Conservator of Forests in Sind, during the absence of Mr. W. Fenner on sick leave to Europe.

Mr. C. W. Bell, First Asst. Collr. of Poona, is allowed subsidiary leave from 8th to 16th March 1872, both days inclusive.

Mr. F. Thelwall acted as Collr. of Rutnagherry, in addition to his duties as acting first Asst. Collr. of that district from 7th April to 19th May 1371, both days inclusive.

General Department.

The Hon. Mr. F. S. Chapman was allowed subsidiary leave from the 19th to 28th April last, both days inclusive.

Public Works Department.

Mr. J. Gregory, Ex. Engr., 3rd grade, has been allowed leave to Europe, on medical certificate, for fifteen months, under chapter 3, section 7 (A) of the Civil Leave Code.

(Irrigation Branch.)

Mr. C. T. Burke, Asst. Engr, passed on the 29th July 1872 an examination in the Marathi language, according to the test prescribed in the P. W. D. Code, chapter D.

Ecclesiastical Department.

The Revd. R. Colquhoun, B. A., Junior Chaplain, Bengal Establishment, is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulation of 1868.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By Major-General J. T. Grant, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 13th August, 1872.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—

28th Regt. N. I.—Capt. F. C. Singleton, for 30 days from the 20th August 1872, on privilege leave.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 14th August, 1872.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to order the following transfer.

Lt. L. A. T. McCudden, S. C., 2nd Wing Sub. 19th N. I., to 1st Wing Sub. 10th N. L. I.

Lt. McCudden will travel on duty at the public expense.

With reference to the Regtl. arrangements 17th N. I, confirmed in G. O. C. No. 361 dated 1st June last, Maj. Cornewall officiated as Comdt. and Capt. Tisling as 2nd in Comd. from 9th to 31st April 1872 in addition to their respective duties.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 436 of the 6th ultimo, Lt. E. D. N. Smith, 18th Hussars, 2nd Squad. Sub. 3rd Sind Horse, is attached to the Poona Horse, as a temporary measure until the opening of the season.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Aug. 10.)

Home Department.

Mr. P. D. Dickens, of the Bengal Civil Service, having produced the necessary medical certificate, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for three months.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. C. H. Cambell to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service with effect from the 27th April 1872.

Mr. P. Hordern, B.A., Director of Public Instruction, British Burmah, is granted leave on private affairs for six months, under the provisions of section 12, chapter IV. of the Civil Leave Code, together with one month's subsidiary leave under the provisions of section 13, chapter V. of the same Code, with effect from the 15th April 1872.

Mr. J. C. Nesfield, M.A., Assistant Professor, Presidency College, Bengal, to officiate as Director of Public Instruction, British Burmah, during the absence on leave of Mr. P. Hordern, or until further orders.

Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce.

Mr. W. T. Blanford, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, has been granted one year's furlough to Europe from the date on which he leaves Tehran.

Foreign Department.

Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Monsieur E. J. Lecot, as Acting Vice-Consul for France at Madras, during Monsieur Henri Martine's absence in Europe.

With reference to the Notification No. 1505 G. of the 23rd ultimo, Lieutenant J. T. Watling, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Adjutant, 23rd Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Nusseerabad, vice Captain C. Shuttleworth, officiating as Deputy Commissioner of Ajmere and Mhairwarra.

Financial Department.

Mr. C. I. Rivett-Carnac was relieved of his duties in the office of the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, on the afternoon of the 14th June 1872, and received charge of the office of Personal Assistant to the Financial Member of Council from Mr. G. H. R. Hart on the afternoon of the 21st idem.

Mr. J. Tweedie, officiating Post Master General of Bengal, is allowed privilege leave for one month.

Mr. W. H. Verner is appointed to officiate as Post Master General of Bengal.

Military Department.

The services of the undermentioned officers of the Punjab Frontier Force—

Major H. L. Millett, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command, 5th Cavalry, and Captain A. P. Broome, Bengal General List, Infantry, 1st Wing Subaltern, 1st Punjab Infantry, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The services of Assistant Surgeon W. A. D. Fasken, of the Medical Department, attached to the Presidency General Hospital, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant Benjamin Chamney Graves, of the Royal Artillery, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, —20th May 1871.

Lieutenant Cecil Coles Dyce, of the Royal Artillery, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry—1st August 1871.

The services of Surgeon J. E. Tuson, M.D., of the Medical Department, officiating in medical charge, 2nd Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The following order, issued by the Govt. of Bombay, is confirmed:

Granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate to the undermentioned warrant officer:

Sub-Conductor Patrick James O'Leary, attached to the Office of the Adjt. Genl., for two years under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 207 of 1869.

The undermentioned officer is promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of clause 13 of the Royal Warrant of 21st Dec. 1871, subject to H. M.'s approval:

Lt.-Col. Thomas Harmer Sibley, Bengal S. C., 13th June 1872.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:

Major-General William Frost Nuthall, of Infantry, for two years under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

With reference to paragraph 3* of G. G. O. No. 75 of 1872, it is hereby notified that Captains who may be appointed under the terms of that order to act in the post of Second Subaltern, will not be held to have vacated it on being appointed to officiate in a temporary vacancy in a higher grade.

* Para. 3.—As a rule, the appointment of Second Subaltern will be held only by officers of subaltern rank; but unemployed Captains of the Indian Army or S. C., may be allowed to act in that post when eligible, and when it may be absolutely vacant, at the discretion of His Excellency the C.-in-C.

The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis George Stainforth, Bengal Staff Corps, 4th August 1872.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 12 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Thomas Shepherd, 4th August 1872.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant Frederick Robertson Ditmas, of the Royal Artillery, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 15th Bengal (Cureton's Mooltanee) Cavalry,—6th June 1871.

Mr. E. Cooper is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, and is posted to the Central Provinces.

Messrs. A. Morton and D. A. W. Jopp, Assistant Engineers, 2nd grade, respectively, joined the Jullunder and Ferozepore Divisions, 4th Circle, Military Works, on the 11th and 20th July 1872.

With reference to Notification No. 205, dated 12th April 1872, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to transfer the charge of the Military Works at Jhelum from the Inspector General, Military Works, to the Government of the Punjab.

Mr. S. M. Johnson, Assistant Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts to the Government of India at Madras, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months, with effect from the 10th August 1872, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. Theodore Richsteig is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant, 3rd grade, on probation, and is posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr. M. H. Jennings, Inspector, Mekran Coast and Sub-Marine Telegraph, is granted 12 months' leave to Europe on medical certificate under section 3, Supplement F. of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may have availed himself of it.

Public Works Department.

Mr. T. Spurr, Supervisor, 1st grade, Rajpootana, is granted six months' leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate, with effect from the 5th July 1872, and preparatory leave from 15th June to that date.

Captain T. C. Manderson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Peshawur Division, 5th Circle of Military Works, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Captain E. Harvey, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, will hold charge of the Division during Captain Manderson's absence.

Mr. R. Berry is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, and posted to the 2nd Circle, Military Works.

Captain W. Shepherd, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, is granted two months' privilege leave from 15th July 1872.

Mr. F. P. Quinlan, Accountant in the Office of the Examiner of Railway Accounts, Madras, is promoted to be Assistant Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts to the Government of India, Madras, in the rank of Assistant Controller, 2nd grade.

Mr. G. C. F. Barnards, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Neemuch State Railway, is transferred to the North-Western Provinces, Irrigation Branch.

Captain R. G. Smyth, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer in that province to fill an existing vacancy.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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Mr. Ayrton's India Habits.
The Navy of China.
How Carwar is puffed up.
Unsatisfactory Nature of the Reports on Public Works.
Official Gazettes—
Bombay Government Orders—Bombay Army Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—Madras Government Orders—Madras Army Orders—North-West Provinces Orders—Punjaub Orders.
Commercial—
Bombay Market Report—Freight Report—Bombay Bill and Stock List—Banks—Companies in Liquidation—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c.—Government Securities—Weekly Statements of the New Bank of Bombay, G. I. P. Railway, and B. B. & C. I. Railway—Bombay Price Current.
Shipping—
Bombay: Arrivals and Departures—Hooghly: Arrivals and Departures—Madras: Arrivals and Departures.
Domestic Occurrences—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
Advertisements.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing:—
Latest Telegrams.
Turf News and Club Gossip.
Military Items.

The First Number of the New Series of the Overland Summary of the Bombay Gazette is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in a similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well-informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian.*

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Aug. 16	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 21	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	Sept. 4	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	Aug. 26	3 P.M.	No after-packet.
Australia	,, 24	3 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 30	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Friday at 5 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5 P.M.:—

Friday	Aug. 16	Monday	Oct. 28
,,	,, 23	,,	Nov. 4
,,	,, 30	,,	,, 12
,,	Sept. 6	,,	,, 11
,,	,, 13	,,	,, 28
,,	,, 20	,,	Dec. 5
,,	,, 30	,,	,, 9
Monday	,, 7	,,	,, 16
,,	,, 14	,,	,, 23
,,	Oct. 21	,,	,, 30

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The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

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One Week	ditto	,,	1 8 0

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is one rupee, and the announcement must be authenticated.]

BIRTH.

GEARY—August 4th, at False Point, Calcutta, the wife of Thomas Geary, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BOATE—August 10th, at Allahabad, at his residence, Site X. Albert Road, New Civil Station, of cholera infected from patients whom he attended, Dr. Henry Campbell Usher Beresford Boate, L. R. C. S. I., aged 45 years.
FARNON—August 6th, at Hauppur, Miss E. Farnon, aged 15 years 6 months and 16 days.
SENIOR—August 11th, at Cawnpore, George Arthur Palmer, son of Captain T. P. Senior, Paymaster, 1-8th (The King's) Regiment, aged 1 year and 4 days.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1872.

There is one point which strikes us very much in regard to education at present not only in India but in England also, and that is the immense and disproportionate importance which is attached to minute verbal criticism as opposed to the far more important object of making education a means of obtaining and assimilating valuable ideas. We seem to have drifted into a state of educational matters which would have delighted the Florentine Academia della Crusca in the beginning of last century; and though it is generally allowed that Dellacruscanism is a mistake and most pernicious to mental freedom and growth, yet something very like it has been allowed to spring up and cast its injurious shadow over modern education.

In India there is, perhaps, more excuse for that sort of thing than there is in England, for it may be said that the minds of the young men of the country are likely to be benefitted by a minute critical study of classical works, and unless the system had been previously developed in England to an undue extent it is not likely that it would have been reproduced by our educationalists here. The tendencies of the higher education in India, according to present arrangements, must necessarily be very much a reflex of the existing tendencies of education in England. Individual professors may pursue the style of instruction which seems to them best, or while they followed that which prevails in England at the time they were at Cambridge or Oxford, they may develop its higher or its lower tendencies according to their own good-will and pleasure, but it can hardly be denied that in these days education in India must, on the whole, follow pretty closely the course and tendencies of education in England. Hence it follows that in treating of what seems to us a defect in education in India at present we must not confine ourselves to India, but must rather refer to the state of education generally.

We venture to assert that the Dellacruscanism which overshadows modern education is becoming a serious evil and threatens to produce a race of mere pedants even under the tuition of those who are themselves something more than Dellacruscans. The word *crusca* signifies chaff, and the famous Tuscan Academy of Crusca took the name on the supposition that it was going to separate the wheat from the chaff and retain the former only; but, in actual fact, it soon came to be the chaff which it set a value upon and retained for the benefit of the world. It is not denied that it did some good service to criticism and even to literature, but the evil which it did was still greater, and so to be a Dellacruscan became a byeward and expressive of the dilattant who busied himself with the husks of knowledge, and who, in studying the forms of literature, became incapable of appreciating its spirit. The Academy we have referred to was unquestionably instituted for a very different purpose than preserving the chaff for the benefit of the world. It was intended to separate off the chaff and preserve the wheat, but what actually came about was that it was the chaff which came to be considered valuable and worthy of preservation. Dante and Tasso, Ariosto and Boccaccio were studied not to gather the higher thought and feeling or the happier appreciation and intenser enjoyment of life which their pages convey, but to discover, by an analysis of terms of expression and a knowledge of their references, the secret of the vitality which pervades their writings. In such labours the pedants have the advantage, and those who wish to see their methods ridiculed in the most delightful manner have only to turn to the conversations between Wagner and Mephistopheles in Goethe's Faust.

In literature, as in philosophy and theology, this is a critical age, and considering the works which it produces, the critics may well ask what else there is for them to do except to be critical. But still the tendency may be pushed to excess, and it is questionable what benefit can accrue from the minute verbal criticism which is now in vogue. We took up the other day an annotated edition of the first part of Wordsworth's Excursion, "the Wanderer," and found that poem more elaborately treated than Horace has been by Dr. Anthon. As an instance of the extreme lengths to which criticism goes, it is amusing to notice that a poem which about fifty years ago, the great critic of the day commenced reviewing with a decided "this will never do," is already treated almost as if it were a sacred production, and the minute study of it were an essential part of a liberal education. Wordsworth sleeps at Grossmere, and if anything could make him disturb the green sod under which he lies it would be such treatment of his works, for there never was a poet who had less patience with such studies as find their results in the notes on his Excursion. We feel certain that he himself would have made a very poor figure in an examination on his poem conducted after the fashion of these annotations. He would certainly have told his commentator, in his own famous words,

"To shake off toil and trouble
And quit his books for fear of growing double."

Poring minutely over the expressions and references of works which have become classical is not the way in which any one will learn to be a classical writer, and the chief effect of such study upon young persons is to make them hate the classical writings which they are thus compelled to analyse. Lord Byron's feelings on the subject are well known, as expressed in the lines—

"Then farewell, Horace; whom I hated so,
Not for thy faults, but mine; it is a curse
To understand, not feel, thy lyric flow;"

and the poet Gray could never appreciate Virgil until he was released from the duty of reading him as a task. Men of original minds do not require any minute study of the works of their predecessors, and people of more ordinary minds do not benefit by it.

As regards India there is some ground for imposing a critical study of the English language as a sort of represser of the effervescent enthusiasm of the young Indian which has so great a tendency to go off in froth, but it is questionable what is to be gained by training them to an analysis of English classical works such as the English poet, the man of business, and the man of the world would all alike repudiate and be incapable of making. It is quite true that in order to master any art or science the learner must go through many details which may afterwards be dismissed from his memory without injury to the results. In order to go creditably through a waltz or a quadrille it is not necessary to remember all the steps we have been taught in youth, but the training in these steps was very needful to attaining any proficiency in dancing. And with languages this holds specially true. To get a good grasp of any language, and especially a lasting hold of it, a minute grammatical study of it is quite essential. It is only languages thus learned which can be retained for any time without practice in speaking them. But after having mastered a language by means of grammatical rules and lists of exceptions, the practical command of it may remain as complete as ever though recollection of the rules be almost entirely lost. But in the case of Indian youth, what is the end to be achieved by a minute critical study of the master-pieces of English literature? It will certainly not make them Miltons or Wordsworths, or even advance them in that direction. It is very questionable whether it will assist them to appreciate, in any other than a Dellacruscan manner, the master-pieces they are called upon to study. A minute knowledge of references and of forms of construction is more likely to develop pedantry than any capability or sincere desire to appreciate or be moved by the spirit of English poetry; and, when there is a better inclination, disgust is likely to be created, as in the case of Byron in regard to Horace. On the other hand, it can hardly be alleged that exercises of the kind alluded to are particularly well fitted to give foreigners a good practical knowledge of the English tongue. They can only be defended on the ground that they serve to enlarge the minds of the students and assist them in opening their minds to the benign influences of English literature. We do not deny that these exercises, in the hands of some teachers, may be made to subserve such ends, but it is at least well to note their tendency to degenerate into Dellacruscanism of the smallest kind.

In the course of some remarks we recently made respecting the influence exercised by local conditions upon the public health, we stated our intention to give the results of some examinations of the wines and spirits sold in Bombay. We trust that a series of such papers as we purpose giving will be of some practical value to our readers.

Since the first liquor was prepared from the juice of the grape, its manufacture into wine has undergone numberless modifications and improvements, and of late years the chemistry of the subject has engaged the attention of some of our best chemists; still, the adulterations practised upon wines have almost kept in advance of our chemical knowledge. As light claret is a wine largely consumed in India, it is desirable that the public should be able to obtain a sound, wholesome, and agreeable wine at a moderate cost.

Most of the lower priced clarets are sold under the name of Medoc, which is a strip of land to the north-west of Bordeaux, and such is the demand for wines of this name, that about 40,000 tuns are made annually—1,500 tuns of superior quality, 4,500 tuns of fine wines, and 31,000 tuns of common wines. We have consequently placed clarets first upon our list, and give below the results of our examinations of the different samples we have had an opportunity at present to examine.

It is with pleasure we can state that, as far as we have gone, we have not come across any *positive* form of adulteration, such as cane-sugar, or artificial colouring matter.

Unadulterated and unblended claret should be free from grape-sugar: when this sugar is present, it is an evidence that the wine is either blended with a sweet wine, or that its fermentation has been defective. On the other hand, a claret may be free from both positive adulteration and grape-sugar, but contain such an excess of acid relatively to the proportion of alcohol and extractive matter, as not only to render its use questionable, but to make it such a wine, as Paul would have recommended Timothy for his stomach's sake to *avoid*.

When this occurs, or there is present unfermented grape sugar, it is generally because the scientific principles of wine-making have been neglected for *rule of thumb* and *rule of mouth*.

One of our latest and best authorities on wine states—"Thousands of gallons of bad wine are made yearly, when it would have been as easy by proper attention to cleanliness and the principles of wine-making to have make good wine;" and quotes the following from Dr. Druitt:—"Sitting next the late Archdeacon —— from the Cape, I asked him the reason of the earthy taste in Cape wine. He said, 'My dear sir, if you were ever at the Cape and were to see the black fellows and their families in the vineyard at the vintage season, and how they make the wine, you would think *earthy* a very mild term to be applied to it.'"

In judging of the quality of a wine we are guided by the mutual relations of its constituents. Referring again to the above authority, we are informed that the principle which more than all others appears to regulate the goodness of wines is that *the weight of their alcohol should have a certain relation to that of their acid.*

In superior light wines the alcohol should be from twenty-one to twenty-five times the weight of the acid; in light inexpensive clarets from sixteen to seventeen parts of alcohol to one of acid; while in the commonest light wines, such as vin ordinaire, we have only from seven to eight or nine parts of alcohol to one of acid.

We must be careful not to confuse these *relative proportions* with those of their *absolute quantities*. For instance, we may have a wine containing twenty parts of alcohol to one of acid, and have an inferior, undrinkable wine, or, as in the case of vin ordinaire, only seven parts of alcohol to one of acid, and have a sour wine. The assumption is that, a gallon of light claret wine should contain about four hundred and fifty grains of acid. The following sliding scale is then suggested by Griffin:—25 of alcohol to one of acid, *best*; 20 to 1 of acid, *very good*; 15 to 1 of acid, *middling*; 10 to 1 of acid, *very common*; under 10, *sour*; above 25 of alcohol to 1 of acid *fortified*. Our own experience leads us to suppose that these figures are a little high, especially the 10 parts of alcohol to 1 part of acid necessitating *a sour wine*. We find there may be as little as 7 or 8 parts only of alcohol to 1 of acid without the wine tasting sour to the palate when the cork is first drawn, although decomposition rapidly sets in.

It rather becomes a question whether the use of such a wine, when an excessive quantity of acid is present, is safe or wholesome?

These remarks will enable our readers to understand the following analyses, and consequently estimate the relative value of the wines.

Although all the acid in wine does not exist as tartaric acid, it is usual in wine analysis to calculate the total acid into its tartaric acid equivalent, which method we have adopted.

In addition to giving the percentages of each constituent we have in the second table given their quantities, in grains in an imperial pint, and also in the gallon, and in the last column the parts of alcohol by weight to one part of acid that each wine contains. The numbers in this second table agree with those in the first.

The examination of each wine was conducted in precisely a similar manner, so that the results have strictly a relative value.

I.

No.	Clarets. Price and how labelled, &c.	Absolute alcohol by weight.	Absolute alcohol by volume.	Total acidity.	Grape-sugar.	Solid matters.
1	*Chateau Larose.* Bouneviale and Sibille Rs. 14 per doz. quarts—very fine boquet and flavour.	10·9	13·6	·67	0·00	2·3
2	*St. Julian Medoc* Bouneviale and Sibille Rs. 10 per doz. quarts.	9·99	12·36	·82	0·00	2·32
3	*St Julian Medoc.* Nowrojee Ardaseer and Co. Received from Dr. Blaney. Price not known.	10·1	12·9	·66	·06	2·48
4	*Medoc.* Bolton and Co. Rs. 7 per doz. pints.	10·5	13·01	·8	·10	2·58
5	*Petit Medoc.* Treacher and Co. Rs. 11 cash—Rs. 12-8 credit.	10·25	12·81	·83	Trace	1·67
6	*Pauillac.* Purchased by a gentleman of a Parsee Bora, name not known. Price about Rs. 14 per doz. quarts.	5·20	6·4	·66	·16	1·5
7	*Pauillac.* J. Neuberg. Received from Dr. Hewlett. Rs. 6-8 per doz. pints.	5·02	6·28	·73	·23	1·9

(Quantities per cent.)

II.

Grains in a Pint.

Numbers agreeing with above numbers.	Absolute alcohol by weight.	Absolute alcohol by volume.	Total acidity.	Grape-sugar.	Solid matter.
No. 1	953·75	1190·0	58·62	0·00	200·2
2	874·12	1081·5	71·75	0·00	203·0
3	883·75	1128·75	57·75	5·25	217·0
4	918·75	1138·3	70·00	8·75	225·7
5	896·8	1120·87	72·62	Trace.	154·0
6	455·0	560·0	57·7	14·0	131·25
7	439·2	549·5	63·87	18·05	149·15

Grains in a Gallon.

Numbers agreeing with above numbers.	Absolute alcohol by weight.	Absolute alcohol by volume.	Total acidity.	Grape-sugar.	Solid matter.	Parts of absolute alcohol by weight to one part of acid.
No. 1	7630·0	9520·0	468·96	0·00	1601·6	16·24
2	6992·96	8652·0	574·0	0·00	1624·0	12·18
3	7070·0	9030·0	462·0	42·0	1736·0	15·3
4	7350·0	9106·0	560·0	70·0	1805·6	13·1
5	7174·4	8966·96	580·96	......	1232·0	12·3
6	3640·0	4480·0	461·6	120·	1050·0	7·88
7	3516·3	4396·0	510·96	144·4	1193·2	6·88

Laboratory, Tamarind Lane. Wm. H. Harris, C.S.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Yesterday in the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Green gave judgment in the dispute in which Vurjeevandas Madhowdas and Nurrotumdas Madhowdas sued the Bench of Justices for causing such a nuisance at Love Grove by the sewage appliances thereas to deteriorate the value of certain property in the neighbourhood belonging to the plaintiffs. One of the points set up by the defence was that the Municipal Commissioner, and not the Bench of Justices, should be made the defending party to the suit, but his Lordship did not agree with this contention (although no doubt the Municipal Commissioner might have been joined) as, if adopted, it would involve the judicial immunity of the Justices to be sued on contracts made on their behalf by the Municipal Commissioner. He regarded the defendants as owners and occupiers of the drains and sewers in the city of Bombay, and, as such, responsible in case these sewers and drains were permitted to cause a nuisance. That at present the discharge of sewage at Love Grove would constitute a serious nuisance to any persons who might occupy the plaintiffs' bungalow was in his opinion clear from the evidence, and though the results of the removal of noxious matter from the midst of populous districts were, so far as these districts were concerned, of the happiest, yet he entertained a doubt whether that happiness was shared in by those in whose proximity the sewage matter was discharged in a collected form. He was of opinion that in respect of the three months before the suit was instituted the plaintiffs were entitled to recover for loss of rent at the rate of Rs. 300 per month, that is, Rs. 900. In order to restrain further continuance of this nuisance he must direct the issue of a writ of injunction restraining the defendants from causing or permitting sewage or other offensive matter to be discharged into the sea through the outfall sewer at Love Grove so as to injure the plaintiffs, their tenants, or their servants. To enable the defendants to appeal against the decree his Lordship directed that the writ should not issue until after the 1st December next, and should not then issue if the defendants before that date paid to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 12,300, being the amount of the rent of the bungalow which the nuisance had rendered uninhabitable at the rate of Rs. 300 per month from the 1st April 1869 till the 1st December next, after deducting the Rs. 900 already awarded as damages for the loss of rent for the three months previous to the institution of the suit, and that the defendants having, within that period, paid the Rs. 12,300, the writ should not issue in case the defendants shall on the 1st January 1873, and on the 1st of every calendar month after that time, pay to the plaintiffs the like sum of Rs. 300. The defendants were also ordered to pay the costs of the plaintiffs. In concluding, his Lordship referred to the "ill-advised course" taken by the Bench of Justices on the 19th March last, and remarked that Mr. Hope's "glorious uncertainty of the law" was rather a slender reed for the Municipality to hold on by.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA.

THE COAL SUPPLY.

PARIS, 14th August.

"La Presse" denies the reported Expedition of the Viceroy of Egypt against Abyssinia. Egyptian troops have only been stationed on the frontier to prevent incursions of Abyssinian Chiefs who had seized six hundred Egyptians and carried them away into slavery.

LONDON, 15th August.

The Great Eastern Railway Company are negotiating for a supply of Belgian coals.

The various Railway Companies have decided upon an increase of fares.

Harvest prospects have improved.

Her Majesty the Queen has gone to Edinburgh.

LONDON, 15th August.

The *Daily News* has received a telegram from Rome, reporting that a violent discussion has occurred between the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli, and that the latter has threatened to resign unless the Pope treats with the Italian Government.

LONDON, 14th August, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed firm.
Fair Dhollera, 6 15-16d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but unchanged.
Exchange on India, 1s. 10⅞d.

4 per cent. Government Securities	96⅜.
4½ ,, ,, ,,	99⅞.
5½ ,, ,, ,,	107⅞.

Consols, 92⅝.
The sum of £151,000 has this day been paid into the Bank of England.
The s.s. European passed through the Suez Canal, outward bound, for Bombay on the 14th instant.

It appears that the sum to be paid by Indian tax-payers this year under the Army Purchase Commission is £45,000, on absorption of supernumerary officers.

The London correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* says that Mr. George Dickson (who at the date of his letter was in London) was looking in excellent health.

Sir Salar Jung has given a grand entertainment to Colonel Lumsden and about one hundred other Europeans at the Nawab's Palace, as a welcome to the new Resident.

The Government of Madras have resumed payment of a stipend to the son-in-law of the Prince of Arcot, which had been stopped on the representation of the Prince himself.

We see that it is proposed to construct a line from the Anund Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway to Dhackore. It is believed that the line is to be constructed at the State expense.

The Governor in Council has been pleased to declare Kurrachee and Aden to be ports from which native passenger ships may depart or proceed on a voyage to ports and places in the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf.

At the close of the month of June the cash balances in the Government treasuries in India amounted to Rs. 21,50,34,283. At the same period last year the amount was Rs. 19,44,87,345, and in 1870, Rs. 14,22,29,014.

Mr. T. Clermont, who also has made some trips in the Soonderbunds in small boats, writes to the *Indian Daily News* offering to accompany Mr. Inman in his trip from Calcutta to England via the Suez Canal in the "True Blue."

The number of Russian settlers in Central Asia, we are told, now amounts to upwards of 60 000, one-third of whom are Cossacks, principally in Northern Turkistan. In Tashkend there are 2,500 Russian settlers independent of the troops.

We have arranged with Mr. W. H. Harris, F.C.S., analytical chemist, Tamarind Lane, who has previously contributed to our columns, to write for us a series of articles on the wines, &c., sold in Bombay. The first of the series appears in another column, and will be followed by others, on light clarets.

It is notified, for the information of the Junior Civil Servants and other officers intending to appear at the half-yearly departmental examination which will be held in October next, that as the new Criminal Procedure Code is not to come into operation until the 1st of January 1873, it will not form a subject of the said examination.

The Madras Government have sanctioned the payment of Rs. 1,234-14 for expenses incurred by the Superintendent of Mercantile Marine in relieving and forwarding to their respective homes 167 native seamen, who were left destitute at Madras in consequence of their vessels having been all stranded in the gale of the 2nd May last.

The *Englishman* says—"Mr. H. Sandeman, C.S., has ceased to be a director of the Bank of Bengal, and Colonel Hyde, R. E., has been appointed in his stead. We hear that Mr. K. B. Chapman has also been withdrawn from the Direction, and that Mr. Mangles, who has already been officiating for some time as a director, will get Mr. Chapman's permanent seat."

The *Englishman* understands that Holkar's wishes have been met by the contractors of his railway, and that he has become a partner with Messrs. Hood, Winton, and Mills in their contract for the construction of the railway from Khundwa to Indore, notwithstanding all the advice given him by Major-General Daly, C.B., as to such a proceeding.

The Governor General in Council has directed that the following be substituted for Rule 1 under Section 78 of the Civil Pension Code:—The Government of India is ordinarily unwilling to pass orders on questions affecting the pension of an officer until he actually retires. Memorials which relate to such questions, addressed prematurely to the Secretary of State, are uniformly returned.

The Government of Madras have decided that under any circumstances it would now be impossible, without considerable additional cost and inconvenience, to place the Madras General Post Office in that part of the First Line Beach originally contemplated, the sites assigned for the Telegraph Office and the Madras Bank premises having absorbed the greater part of the frontage available.

Mr. Batten as president, with Colonel Johnston, Captain Pye, Mr. Geoghegan, and Mr. Hollingbery, as members, form the committee appointed to consider the measures to be adopted for curtailing the expenditure attendant on the Viceroy's annual visits to Simla. The result of the committee's deliberations is to be submitted to Lord Northbrook on his return from Chini, when no doubt final orders will thereon be issued.

The new Simla paper says—"We hear that Lord Northbrook is delighted with Chini, where the almost total absence of rain, the fruit and wild flowers, appear to have charmed him. It is strange that Simla residents have not more fully 'developed the resources' of this charming place. From all accounts there is ample evidence of the natural richness of the soil, which cultivation would render second to none in the world and even the present productions, wild and rudely cultivated as they are, are said to be far more plentiful and superior than those we are accustomed to in Simla."

The steady advance in the price of linen rags compels paper manufacturers to seek other material for its manufacture. Many different pulps of course have been tried with varying success; but none have yet proved equal to linen. Heinrich Voelter, of Wurtemburg, is now the inventor of a clean white paper pulp from *wood*, which can be obtained at low prices, and requires no bleaching. Patents have been secured in almost all European countries and in America; and it is said to be capable of reducing the price of certain papers for printing by nearly one-half.

The Bench of Justices had a case decided in the High Court yesterday in which the principle that no man shall keep himself clean at the expense or to the injury of his neighbour was virtually applied to corporations, and now that the Love Grove nuisance has been judicially condemned the Bench may find plenty of similar prosecutions thrown on their hands. For instance, a native paper publishes a petition to the Collector of Tanna by the inhabitants of a village named Chumbar, in the Salsette talooka, complaining of the great and unbearable nuisance caused to them by the Bombay Municipality, throwing all the sweepings and carcasses of dead animals in the close neighbourhood of their village. The villagers have been complaining of the nuisance for the last four years, but without any effect.

The *Madras Standard* gives some curious information relative to some presents made by the Queen to His Majesty of Siam, and by His Majesty of Siam to the Emperor of Austria. The former were, as despatched from London, a jewelled scimitar, a collection of atlases and geographical works, a coloured picture of the Royal Family of England, a clock with a revolving globe dial, a supply of stationery stamped with the King's arms, a pair of pistols silver-mounted, and some books, but when received at Bangkok the books, paper and picture were spoilt with sea water, the pistols were gone out of their holsters, and the clock was broken. Finally, the scimitar, there being some confusion in the matter, was returned! Not long afterwards His Majesty sent to Austria a number of Orders of the White Elephant, some set with diamonds, for the ministers of state, in commemoration of the treaty of commerce lately agreed upon. In transit many of the Orders were stolen.

The *Englishman* publishes the report of the annual meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Bengal. The principal points discussed were the late dealings of the Government through the Bank in bills of exchange to the value of £800,000, and Dr. Chuckerbutty asked for a fuller explanation than that given in the report as to how such transactions could have taken place without the knowledge of the directors. He also objected to a new secretary being obtained from England, and asked the reasons of the directors for not appointing some one at present connected with the Bank, who would have Indian experience. He also proposed that the directors should ask leave

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from Government to advance money on Municipal Debentures, which they are not at present authorised to do. This last motion was agreed to. Babu Prosad Das Dutt then proposed that the Government should be requested to continue their connection with the Bank, which Mr. Roussac opposed, and no one seconded. In connection with the above, we notice in the *London Daily News* of the 19th of July, an advertisement for a secretary for the Bank on Rs. 2,600 a month, and for an agent for the Bank at Rangoon on a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month.

MILITARY ITEMS.

COLONEL ROE having resigned the Adjutant-Generalship of the Madras Army, the duties of that appointment are being temporarily fulfilled by Colonel Longcroft.

BY the retirement of Colonels Lewis, Bowie, and Voyle, the appointments of agents for gun carriages and gun-powder have become vacant. Colonel LeGeyt Bruce and Major Tierney are mentioned as likely successors to these offices.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE Governor in Council has directed that the practice of Officers Commanding Stations and Brigades sanctioning advances from Treasuries, by countersigning Emergent Receipts for monies applied for, which are not authorized, by the Regulations, be discontinued. Only such advances as are authorised, and the urgency for which will not admit of the delay in applying for the amount to the Account Department, can be made on Emergent Receipts, and Officers Commanding Brigades and Stations will be held personally responsible for any departure from his rule.

IN our first number, in announcing the formation of the Camp of Exercise at Hussun Abdul, during the ensuing cold weather, we mentioned Generals McMurdo and Tytler as having been spoken of for Divisional commands. We have since heard the name of General Macdonell, commanding the Allahabad Division, mentioned also. Without any disparagement to General McMurdo, who has no need of a second opportunity of establishing the well-earned reputation he attained at Delhi—we trust that this will prove to be the case—and as we believe it is the wish of the Commander-in-Chief to extend these opportunities as far as possible to all officers in active employment, we may expect an entirely new cast of characters in the "dramatis personæ," with the exception of course of the "General Staff." We have little doubt that General Macdonell will prove a worthy successor of the gallant General, and that he will carry into practice in the field the tactical ability we are informed he has exhibited in a work on the subject which is now in the press, and which we are assured will be a valuable addition to our military literature.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 26TH JULY.

At about one o'clock this morning, the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Delta, Capt. E. M. Edmond, arrived in harbour with the English Mail of the 26th July and the following passengers. She left Suez on the 2nd inst at 10 A.M., and Aden on the 8th inst. at 3 P.M :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs. Gillson's ayah. — Mrs. Ward's two ayahs.
Coolie Kadir Buksh. — Col. Fuller's ayah.
Mr. and Mrs. Mackay. — Mr. Dod's ayah.
Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Baly. — Mr. T. Lewis.
Miss Baly. — Mr. G. Purdey.
Rev. Mr. Waterhouse. — Mr. J. Humphrey.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. Blandford. — Mr. Steel.
Mr. Stevenson. — Lord Northbrook's servant.
Mr. Borland. — Mr. H. Lewis.

FROM ADEN.

Dr. Rankin. — Rev. Mr. Bruni.

A THIRD SIDE OF IT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A "Merchant's" letter is charming: it reminds me of the old legal axiom "No case—abuse plaintiff's attorney."

A "Merchant" insinuates that Mr. Bythell's elevation is due to his position as president of the Chamber. Can a "Merchant" name an analogous instance? I have looked back and cannot find one.

I should be very sorry to detract from Mr. Kittredge's merits or his endeavours to promote the commercial interests of this port. Mr. Kittredge has always been foremost in every good work, but I do not see that Mr. Bythell's efforts are the less praiseworthy for that.

Finally, let me felicitate a "Merchant" on his command of our language—"mouthing" is elegant and classical and comes well after his opening assertion that "one's newspaper" struck many of your readers. Really you ought to be indicted for assault and battery!

Bombay, 15th August. W. G.

HISTORY REQUIRED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you or any of your readers be good enough to acquaint me with the names of the two Queens Regnant which the Clarendon family gave to England. It is said that Ann, daughter of Edward Hyde, Lord Clarendon, was the mother.

I wish also to learn what were the glories and infamies of the first and second Dukes of Buckingham of the new creation which the famous Bedfordshire house of the Villiers—from which the Clarendon family has descended on the father's side—gave to the first and second Charles. A READER.

WHY IS THERE NO MAHOMEDAN MEMBER OF COUNCIL?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I observed from your issue of the 12th inst. that Government has after all failed to appoint a Mahomedan member to the local Legislative Council. What must be the reason of such failure I am at a loss even to guess at. I feel sure, however, that this could not have been owing to a want of competent Mahomedans eligible for the post; for I observed the names of several well deserving Mahomedan gentlemen put forward in your valuable journal. I cannot also suppose that Government does not care to have a representative for two hundred thousand souls in Bombay and perhaps many times more in the Presidency. If the Government, therefore, will be pleased to acquaint the Mahomedans with the ground or grounds on which they did not appoint a Mahomedan member—for Government never proceeds in important matters without having some good ground for so proceeding—the Mahomedan community will no doubt be satisfied, and there will be no room for any misunderstanding which are apt to arise in such cases.

A MAHOMEDAN.

BOMBAY.

A "SUFFERER'S" letter has been sent to the Traffic Manager.

MR. J. B. PEILE, Acting Municipal Commissioner, returned from Poona on Tuesday.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.—E. Grady, an European, was yesterday charged before Mr. Connon with being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself, and was fined twenty rupees, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment.

THE CIVIL SURGEON AT MUSCAT.—Dr. R. M. Meiklejohn, Civil Surgeon at Muscat, has been granted six months' leave in India, on medical certificate, and Dr. A. S. Jayakar has been appointed to act for him during his absence.

CHOLERA.—There were six cases of cholera reported to have occurred on Wednesday—one at old Bengalpoora, one at Colaba, one at Tank Bunder, one at Mazagon, and two at Narelwady. Both the cases in the last mentioned place proved fatal.

A WARNING TO BUGGYWALLAS.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, Luxmon Dhunajee and three others were charged before the Senior Magistrate with leaving their public conveyances so as to cause obstruction to a thoroughfare. They admitted the offence and were fined five rupees each.

EDUCATIONAL.—Mr. Dorabjee Eduljee Gimi, B. A., Assistant Master, Ahmedabad High School, has been appointed tutor to the son of the Raja of Dhurumpore, and Mr. Dayabhai M. Jaghirdar has been appointed assistant master in the High School at Ahmedabad, in room of Mr. Gimi.

MAZAGON LAND COMPANY.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* states that in consequence of one of the resolutions passed at a meeting of the Mazagon Land Company, several shareholders have caused their names to be registered in the company's books for the sale of their [redacted] the directors at the rate of Rs. 850 per share[redacted]

NEW PLEADER.—The Judges of the Hig[redacted] have issued a sunud to Mr. Mahadeo [redacted] Apté, head master of the Jugonnath Sunke[redacted]glo-vernacular School, authorizing him to pra[redacted] pleader in the High Court, and in the districts [redacted] Sattara, Khandeish, Poona, and Ahmednuggur.

THE SUSPENSION OF A FOUZDAR.—We understand that Sunkersing Bukutsing, the fouzdar of Chowrasee talooka, in the Surat collectorate, has been suspended on account of his having aided the Ahmedabad conspirators in the prosecution of the three Brahmins of Surat. The fouzdar will shortly be tried before the full-power magistrate of Surat.

HORRIBLE ATROCITIES BY THE GOA BANDITS.—We are pained to learn, that on the 27th ultimo, three sepoys belonging to the office of the Administrator Fiscal of the 4th Division of the New Conquests, were first cruelly maltreated, and afterwards diabolically *cut into pieces* by a gang of bandits, in the village of Bally, in the proximity of the river Possonem.—*Gazetta de Goa.*

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 13th August, was 365, being 10 less than in the preceding week, 62 more than the total of the week ending 15th August 1871, and 63 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 235 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 5th Aug. 1872, Rs. 1,86,02,148; add silver received during the week, Rs. 50,703; deduct new coin paid during the week, Rs. 3,52,000; total balance, Rs. 1,83,00,851. There are in addition 64,619 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.—By the China mail we learn that the demand in Australia for horses for India continues very brisk. On July 2nd there sailed from Melbourne for Calcutta, the John o' Gaunt, 1,275 tons, with 148 horses; and on July 8th, the Millwall, 1,165 tons, with 115 horses—and when the mail left there were loading the Ben Ledi, for Calcutta; Riversdale for Madras, and Lady Octavia, for Bombay, all with horses.

ACCUSATION AGAINST THE THAKORE OF BAJAN.—The *Chandradya* blames the Thakore of Bajan, a place in Kattywar, for not producing before a police inspector certain men of Bajan who were strongly suspected of having purchased stolen property, and for even assisting the accused in getting out of the reach of the police inspector. However, soon afterwards, the accused persons happened to come into British jurisdiction, when they were apprehended, and some of the stolen property was recovered from them. The paper requests the Political Agent of Kattywar to take due notice of the occurrence.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF NASSICK.—Under the provisions of the Local Public Works Loan Act XXIV. of 1871, the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Nassick have applied to Government for a loan of Rs. 30,000, to enable them to purchase the rights of Dhondo Mahadeo, inamdar in certain lands, cisterns, and water works at Nassick, known as the 'Null.' The loan is required for improving the water supply of the town of Nassick. The null is the private property of Dhondo Mahadeo, and as the water first goes to cisterns and fountains in his property, and as the water is used for irrigating his garden lands, the supply, which passes on to the public cisterns, is at times very short. Attempts have at various times been made to obtain possession of the water works but without result. Now, however, the owner has expressed his willingness to part with his property, and the Municipal Commissioners of Nassick are anxious to purchase it with a view to secure the entire water supply; and to do this they require a loan from Government.

THE woman Thuckeecombe Babajee, inhabitant of the village of Loagoam, who attempted to commit suicide together with her child two years old, and was committed to the Sessions by the Railway Magistrate, was found guilty by the jury, and sentenced by the Session Judge, R. H. Pinhey, Esq., to six months' simple imprisonment.—*Poona Observer.*

MURDER.—Balla bin Bhow Soorway, and Suddoo wullud Condajee, were found guilty by the jury, of the murder of a woman named Bhageetreebye Succaram Goorow, inhabitant of the village of Boree, talooka Sewmeew, and were sentenced by R. H. Pinhey, Esq., the Session Judge, to be hanged by their necks until they be dead, subject to the confirmation of the High Court of Judicature. The murder was committed on account of ornaments of the value of rupees forty.—*Ibid.*

THE RECORDS OFFICE AT POONA BROKEN OPEN.—On Saturday last, one of the rooms in the Bhoodwar-warra palace, in which records of the judicial offices were kept, was broken open by making a breach in the wall. This was observed by the record-keeper, and was reported to the judge and the nazir, who after inspecting the place ordered the intested property, which was in an upper room, of the value of about seven or eight thousand rupees, to be removed to Sungum at the Nazir's Court. This is the first instance of such an occurrence in Bhoodwar-warra, and we are at a loss to understand how people could get access at night to enter, as the Police Office, the Mamlutdar's Cutcherry, the Hawallee Fouzdar's Office, the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court, the City Magistrate's Office, and the Subordinate Magistrate's Office are situated in the Bhoodwar-warra, some of these offices being guarded by policemen, and some by peons. While having all these people to watch the premises, how could the thieves have entered the room and made a breach in a pucka chunam, built wall. This looks rather suspicious. We hope that the police will not leave one stone unturned until they find out the thieves and bring them to justice. We have no doubt that there must have been a plot to do such a daring act.—*Ibid.*

HIGH COURT.—16TH AUGUST.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.)

LONG CAUSES.

120-70—Payne—Sevaklal Kursondass v. Thucker Dhunjee Heerjee—J. Gopall.
496-70—Mody—Jamsetjee Dossabhoy v. Sorabjee Nowrojee—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.
502-70—Thacker and Chalk—Nathoobhoy Govindass v. Tricumjee Veljee and others—In person, Leathes and Crawford, and Manisty and Fletcher.
503-70—Leathes and Crawford—Thariabhoy Topun v. Bhimjee Purshotum and others—Manisty and Fletcher.
504-70—Leathes and Crawford—Thariabhoy Topun v. Cooverjee Liladhur—Manisty and Fletcher.
505-70—Leathes and Crawford—Thariabhoy Topun v. Purmanund Mathooradass—Manisty and Fletcher.
506-70—Leathes and Crawford—Thariabhoy Topun v. Dwarkadass Sugjee—Manisty and Fletcher.
507-70—Leathes and Crawford—Thariabhoy Topun v. Luckmidas Heerachund—Manisty and Fletcher.
508-70—Leathes and Crawford—Thariabhoy Topun v. Soonderjee Narronjee—Manisty and Fletcher.
509-70—Leathes and Crawford—Thariabhoy Topun v. Purshotum Premjee—Manisty and Fletcher.
510-70—Leathes and Crawford—Thariabhoy Topun v. Abeychund Panachund—Manisty and Fletcher.
511-70—Leathes and Crawford—Thariabhoy Topun v. Jeychund Sobhagchund—Manisty and Fletcher.
512-70—Leathes and Crawford—Thariabhoy Topun v. Goculdass Futtaychund—Manisty and Fletcher.
513-70—Leathes and Crawford—Thariabhoy Topun v. Purshotum Maneckchund—Manisty and Fletcher.
514-70—Leathes and Crawford—Thariabhoy Topun v. Tarachund Ramchunder—Manisty and Fletcher.
542-70—Payne—Jairaj Peerbhoy and others v. Eldon Stewart Cairy and others—Dallas and Lynch.
547-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Mahomed Abdool v. Pestonjee Nowrojee—Tyabjee.
570-70—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Jamsetjee Cursetjee v. F. L. Brown—Manisty and Fletcher.
580-70—Payne—Visram Ebrahim and others v. W. Maxwell and others—No appearance.
596-70—In Person—Hajee Salleh Mahomed &c. v. Sullamon Oosman and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
613-70—Jefferson and Payne—Navibai widow v. Khatao Ludha—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
621-70—Tyabjee—Nowrojee Sorab Khras, &c., v. Dorabjee Hormusjee—No appearance.
632-70—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—R. Latham and others v Damodur Hurjivundass—Manisty and Fletcher.
637-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Purshotum Mowjee v. Tricumjee Currumsey—Dallas and Lynch.
660-70—Tyabjee—Mathooradass Soorjee v. Agra Bank, Limited—Manisty and Fletcher.
688-70—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Sir C. Forbes and others v. Jewraz Mucconjee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
690-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Kessowjee Jadowjee and others v. Dadabhoy Nowrojee and others—Dallas and Lynch.
704-70—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Khatao Mucconjee v. Essa bin Kalifa—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
715-70—Khunderao—Cassinath Dhackjee v. Anundrao Dinnanath—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.
716-70—Manisty and Fletcher—J. W. Christison v. Joseph Bray—Dallas and Lynch.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.)

LONG CAUSES.

441-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—J. Fleming and others v. L. A. Blaschech—Thacker and Chalk.
395-71—Jefferson and Payne—Sakervahoo widow v. Canjee Luxmibai and another—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

MOTIONS.

LONG CAUSE.

696-70—C. Tyabjee—Ally Ebrahim v. Bhowan Ramjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.

SHORT CAUSE.

361-71—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Vurjeevundass Madhowdas and another v. Ardaseer Dossabhoy M.—No appearance.

[redacted]

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. NUBIA, 2,095 tons, and 450 h. p., Captain W. B. Hall, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers :—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs. Chadwick and Child. — Mrs. Edington and 4 children.
Mrs. Birdwood. — Miss Edington.
Mrs. Pedder. — Mr. J. Macpherson.
Miss Pedder. — Capt. Day.
Lieut. Bell, R. E. — Dr. Fleming.
Capt. Kilgour, child and ayah. — Rev. and Mrs. Colquhoun and infant.
Mrs. Impey and child.
Mr. W. Aitchison.

FOR BRINDISI.—Capt. Heyland.

FOR VENICE.

Rev. Geo. Wenzer. — Dr. H. K. Blane.
Mr. Harding,

FROM SUEZ.

Mr. Lambrunidi. — Mr. Haldorachi.
Mr. Lane.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following Season reports for the fortnight ending the 12th inst. are published in the *Government Gazette* :—

Rutnagherry, 31st July.—Rainfall 21 inches 29 cents. Crops in a prosperous state. Transplanting of rice almost completed; that of naglee and wuri in progress; rice sold at 6·7 seers.

Ahmedabad, 12th August.—Rain 1·41, mostly towards and after sunset. Dry days very beneficial, crops in excellent condition, wheat 10·7, bajree 13·1.

Kaira, 12th—Rain 70 cents. Rice 6·4, bajree 13·2 killogrammes. Cotton and other crops thriving.

Broach, 12th—Rain 1·17. Early crops good.

Surat, 12th—Rain 80 cents. Break in rain has generally done good to crops. Wheat 8¼ seers.

Tanna, 12th—Rain seasonable, 5·79. Tanna crops, condition good. Rice 6½ to 11 killogrammes, dall 6½ to 7¼ killogrammes, wheat 7½ to 8½ killogrammes, bajree 10½ to 11¼ killogrammes.

Khandeish, 12th—Rain 49 cents. Bajree 11¼ seers, crops thriving.

Nassick, 12th—Rain 31 cents. Bajree 11 seers, rice 8 seers; sowing in progress.

Ahmednugger, 12th—Rain 31 cents. Bajree 11 seers.

Belgaum, 12th—Rain 1·34. Jowaree 11 to 12 seers.

Poona, 12th—Rain 70 cents. Grain and cotton crops generally good, bajree 9¼ seers (standard) per rupee.

Sholapore, 12th—Rain 1·24. Early crops thriving. Cotton where sown, fair. Jowaree 16·3 killogrammes.

Sattara, 12th—Rain 8 inches 30 cents. Bajree 10 seers; sowing completed.

Kulladghee, 10th—Rain 6 cents. Early crops almost all sown; jowaree 13·1.

Canara, 12th—Rain 10¾ inches. Favourable to crops. Fresh seed sown in low lands; rice nine seers eight decimals.

Dharwar, 12th—Young crops in good condition. Sowing operations completed, ground being prepared for cotton; jowaree 15 seers.

Kurrachee, 10th—Rain none. Crops good. Locusts doing damage. River continues high. A little damage done by breach of canal embankments. Rice 7·46 seers, wheat 11·19 seers.

Hyderabad (Sind), 12th—Rain 21 cents. Weather hot, but healthy. Indus full flood. Locusts everywhere but small damage—indigo, cotton and very young grain crops are attacked. River floods not increased. Wheat 13, rice 6, jowaree 26.

Shikarpore, 10th—Rain general. Weather threatening. Crops splendid, wheat 16·7 seers. Rainfall 57 cents.

Sind Upper Frontier, 12th—Weather variable; close nights; dust storms more frequent. Floods continue spreading, causing great damage to khureef crops. Cotton fields submerged. Flights of locusts observed. Grain 16 seers, new standard weight. Rain on third, 72 cents.

Rajkote, 12th.—Rain 1 inch forty-eight cents. Crops good; bajree 11·16 killogrammes.

Wudwan, 12th—Rain 23 cents. Crops promising. Health good. Weather sultry. Wheat 11 seers.

Baroda, 12th—Rain 68 cents. Grain and cotton crops thriving; bajree 12 seers.

Surat, 12th—Cotton plants looking well. Weather fine.

Broach, 12th—Showery; rainfall 23·13 inches. Land in good working condition. Plants healthy; ten inches.

Malligaum, 12th—Cotton prospects good. Rain wanted.

Mahsawud, 12th—Cotton crops promising. Hoeing; weeding progressing.

Dharwar, 12th—Weather favourable. Rainfall half inch. Cotton sowing hardly commenced. Rain wanted soon.

Kurrachee, 12th—Locusts doing some damage, but cotton crops on the whole good.

Hyderabad (Sind), 12th—Weather favourable. Plant thriving well; cotton little damaged by locusts.

AHMEDNUGGUR RACES.

(*Special Report for the Bombay Gazette.*)

FOURTH DAY, TUESDAY 13TH AUGUST 1872.

THIS was the concluding day of the meeting, which on the whole has been a very fair one, most of the races having been well contested. The season, on account of the continued rain, has been unfavourable for the training of horses, especially for those from out-stations, who had to travel here just when the weather cleared up and when they should have been doing strong work on the course. Notwithstanding this, the time that some of the races was run in was good, when it is remembered that the course on the third and last days was heavy. At a small meeting, where there are not many horses, it generally becomes necessary to introduce handicaps in lieu of those entered in the prospectus, and this has been the case in the present instance, five out of the six races run yesterday being handicaps. The task of handicapping is not an enviable one, and, as is well known, the handicappers seldom give the owners individually satisfaction—to some the scale is not considered high enough, whilst to others it is the contrary. Some owners scan the list of weights with a smile of satisfaction, others view it with a doubtful expression on their countenance, while the more tender-hearted owner may be reduced to tears at the very thought of the weight his favourite has to carry.

"Tears, Tears, I know not what they mean !"

True, for Mr. Tennyson, tears over a handicap are not always unfeigned grief. *Nil desperandum* should be the motto of all owners of race-horses. During the afternoon a heavy shower of rain passed over the race-course, which made it very heavy, thereby considerably changing the advantages and disadvantages of the several horses engaged.

1ST RACE.—PONY HANDICAP. ¾ mile.

st. lbs.
H H. Aga Khan's. g a p Arab Spirit... 8 10 J. C. Brewtey ... 1
Major Probyn's ... b a p Fatty............ 9 4 Mr. Gaye 2
Cap. Hill's .... b a p Sarpedon...... 9 2 ... 3
Capt. Charles's ... b a p Bagdad....... 8 12 Cap. Stack....... 0

For this race four horses entered. Arab Spirit was the favourite at the lotteries; next to him Bagdad, who had won the Maiden Pony Race the first day and had run second in a previous handicap to F. W. B., beating the Spirit on that occasion. The start for this race was rather late, partly in consequence of the weather and partly owing to Bagdad's dislike to face the starting-post. He was eventually led to the scratch, but on the word "off" being given, he turned round and refused to move in any direction except towards his stalls, evidently considering a feed of corn to blow his hide out preferable to receiving a few rib-binders which perhaps were in store for him if he had gone the other way. Arab Spirit made the running, with Fatty alongside, Sarpedon about two lengths in rear. At the turn for home Arab Spirit put on a spurt and won as he pleased in 1m. 35s.

2ND RACE.—THE LOSERS' HANDICAP. Rs. 150 from the fund. For all horses that have started and not won during the meeting. Entrance Rs. 30. 1 mile.

st lbs.
Captain Niell's ... b aus g Promised Land. 9 12 Mr. Gaye 1
Major Probyn's ... b aus g St George ...... 9 5 Mr. Elliott...... 2
Captain Hogg's ... b aus g Prairie Boy .... 9 5 Owner............ 0

The "Losers' Handicap" only produced two starters. St. George led for the first half mile and almost cut down Promised Land, but the game old horse has a big heart and struggled on, winning a good race by half a length.

3RD RACE.—THE WINNERS' HANDICAP. Of Rs. 250 from the fund for all horses except Arabs and Country-breds. 1½ mile. Forced for winners of races, to which Rs. 200 or more are added by the fund, at Rs. 50 for each race won; optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 50.

st. lbs.
Mr. Anderson's...... c aus g King's Own 9 10 J. Brewtey 1
H H Aga Khan's .. g aus g Alborz ...... 9 5 W. Brewtey 2
Major Probyn's ... b aus g M. Trooper 9 7 Owner............ 3
Captain Charles's... b aus g Seaweed ... 9 7 Mr. Gaye 0

The "Winners' Handicap" gave us the best lottery of the meeting. Seaweed, Moss Trooper, Alborz were the favourites in the order named, while very little was thought of King's Own, who sold for but a small sum, and winning, upset the calculation of the owners and backers of the other horses. King's Own and Moss Trooper made the running together, closely attended by Seaweed, with Alborz well up. Rounding the turn in, Seaweed, the favourite, was beaten off, the ground evidently being too heavy for one of his size. King's Own increased his lead and won easily by three or four lengths, Moss Trooper [redacted] running almost a dead heat for second [redacted]ime—2m. 59s.

[redacted]CE.—THE ARAB AND COUNTRY BRED WINNERS' [redacted], of Rs. 250 from the fund. For all Arabs and [redacted]breds. 2 miles. Forced for winners of races to [redacted]s. 200 or more are added by the fund, at Rs. 50 [redacted] race won, optional to losers at an entrance of [redacted]

Major Blundell's... c a h Trumpeter ... 9 12 Mr. Gaye...W. O.

[redacted]ACE.—TRUMPETER PURSE. Rs. 150. Free Handicap. 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 50 for those who accept.

st. lbs.
Major Probyn's ... c a h Welshman ... 9 12 Captain Stack... 1
Mr. Rogers' ...... g a h Abdel Kader. 9 12 Captain Napier. 2
Mr. Walters'........ g a h Oakley .... 9 0 J. Brewtey 0
H H Aga Khan's.. g a h Eldrum ...... 9 7 W. Brewtey..... 0

The next race on the card was a purse given by the sporting owners of Trumpeter. The Welshman, from his good performance on Thursday, was a long way the favourite, notwithstanding an addition of 12 lbs. weight. Eldrum was also fancied, as he is no doubt a quick horse for a short distance. Abdel Kader sold for a small sum in the lotteries, but was nearly winning the race, and this notwithstanding his having lost five or six lengths at the start. Welshman made the running, with Oakley by his side, and Eldrum close up. Passing the half mile post Oakley showed signs of distress while Abdel Kader commenced to creep up. At the distance Eldrum's bolt was shot, while Abdel Kader came up with a rush and looked as if he was going to win, but the Welshman, who had been carefully ridden throughout the race, came again and won rather an exciting race by a length. Time.—1m. 59½s.

6TH RACE.—THE SKURRY. Rs. 50 from the fund. Rs. 15 entrance. ½ mile heats without dismounting. G. R. Catch weights over 12 stone for Colonials; Catch weights over 10 stone for Arabs and Country-breds.

st. lbs.
Mr Elliot's............ b c b g Pasha .... 10 0 Owner 1
Captain Charles' .. g a h Sirmast ...... 10 0 Captain Stack.. 2
Col. Vyse's........... g a h Romeo .... 10 0 Captain Hogg... 3

The Skurry was won easily by Pasha, ridden by his sporting owner.

Thus ends the Nugger Race Meeting of 1872. There was a ball in the evening given by "The Residents of the West End," at which everybody was present. The mess house of the 13th N. I. was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and dancing was kept up with great spirit until 4 A.M. There was a capital supper, and all seemed to enjoy themselves in the highest degree. Before closing this last "special" for the *Gazette*, many words of thanks and more of praise are due to the honorary secretary of the races, who has conducted this onerous duty so ably and so good-naturedly during the past three years. In addition to arranging for the lotteries, keeping the accounts, looking after the race-course, &c., his kind aid and assistance have always been at the disposal of owners of horses from out-stations, to help them in the hundred and one little difficulties and anxieties which present themselves when sending their stables at an unseasonable time of the year to a place they may know but little about. It is to be regretted that H. M.'s 3rd Hussars are about to leave the station shortly; their hospitality must ever be missed by all, especially by those who may hereafter visit this pleasant little station; but it is to be hoped that there will still remain a sufficient sporting element to support a race meeting which has been in existence for so many years and which has ever been considered one of the nicest on this side of India. The race for to-morrow will be the "General Departure Stakes," or tonga race to Dhond.

THE EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.

A PEEP INTO THE SHARE MANIA TIMES.

(*Concluded from Yesterday's Bombay Gazette.*)

MR. MACPHERSON, on behalf of the respondents to the first petition, said he would shew that they had a *locus standi*, and that what they assigned was not the liabilities but the benefit of their claims. As their position was questioned, he would shew——

The Judge—Who do you say are now the guarantors?

Mr. Macpherson—We are no longer guarantors. There are now no guarantors, strictly speaking—ever since the date of Kessowjee Naik's letter there have been none, for the creditors were all paid off. There is no magic in the name. Our contention is that there was no assignment of liabilities. (Refers to exhibits and letters in which Rahimbhoy is mentioned as representative of, and attorney for, the guarantors.) Until those documents are revoked, they stop the liquidator from coming here and objecting to Rahimbhoy appearing for and representing the guarantors. I rely on all the correspondence to shew that the official liquidator recognised our position as persons having a beneficial interest and as representing the guarantors. Any one having a beneficial interest has a right to appear and oppose the application.

The Judge—What strikes me is this. You said that there are now no guarantors before the Court, and that your clients are purchasers only. Are they not bound by all the equities which bound the guarantors? As at present advised, it seems to me that it would be a gross fraud for them to make profits out of the trust.

Mr. Macpherson—I quite admit that if there be any such liability in the original guarantors, it affects those who have bought. But the affidavit of Mr. Rowland Hamilton, whose respectability and disinterestedness I quite admit, will show that we do not deserve the grave imputations of rapacity and fraud which Mr. Anstey has been instructed to make. Besides, all the orders were sanctioned by the Court.

The Judge—Is it not a fact that the representative of the guarantors seeks to recover six annas in the rupee when they have paid only two annas? Is not that claim fraudulent?

Mr. Macpherson—Not necessarily. There is no fraud in the offensive sense of the term. There is nothing wilfully concealed. They may have mistaken their rights, and it is a matter of accounts in which there may be a mistake. I know that your Lordship is against me now, but I ask you to hear some affidavits which have not been read.

The learned counsel read from the affidavit of Mr. Rowland Hamilton and a former petition; and remarked that they shewed that, in the compromise with the Asiatic Banking Corporation, Kessowjee Naik and the others were dealt with, not as members of the association, but as independent parties.

The Judge—I think it is extremely probable that all the matters were not then brought to the notice of the Court which are brought before me.

Mr. Macpherson went on to say that the lac and a half of rupees paid for the compromise with the Asiatic Bank was paid out of Kessowjee's own pocket. If the compromise had fallen through, Kessowjee would have stood in the shoes of the Asiatic Bank. From the moment of the purchase of the assets and of the compromise, the contributories were entirely divested of all interest in the assets. There were two sets of purchasers, the purchasers of the assets and the purchasers of the claims against the association. The assets having been purchased, the purchasers only had the gain or loss, and the contributories had nothing to do with them; so that there had been a fallacy in all Mr. Anstey's arguments against the purchase of the claims. Supposing the shares of the East India Bank, part of the assets of the Eastern Financial, were sold at one rupee each, the contributories would not be damnified one jot.

The Judge—Out of the six lacs only one and a half lac were paid by the guarantors.

Mr. Macpherson said it did not matter whether his clients paid out of their pockets in cash or not—they made up the sum by compromises with others. They paid the Bank of Bombay Rs. 4,91,000, and in all they paid Rs. 7,50,000. Nine lacs would represent six annas in the rupee on the fifty-five lacs of debts, and the seven lacs and a half would represent five annas and odd; and the whole question was whether they were entitled to receive nine lacs (or six annas in the rupee) or seven lacs and a half (or five annas and odd.) The great majority of the creditors had consented to the principle of the compromise, and among them was the Bank of Bombay, which was a creditor for sixteen lacs.

The Judge—That is the point. These claims were sold to you at six annas under the impression that you would have to pay the full amount of six annas. You buy up the claims for a small sum, and can you by a side stroke require the contributories to make up the six annas by enforcing the call? No court of justice and equity will allow you to do that.

Mr. Macpherson affirmed that that would be so if there was any fiduciary relation between them and the contributories, which there was not. He urged that his learned friend was not right when he stated that these assignments were not brought to the notice of the Court. (Reads some of the exhibits and orders in the matter.) In fact both were brought to the notice of the Court, as well as the *status* of the guarantors as purchasers of the claims.

The Judge—Was it brought to the notice of the Court that you purchased for less than six annas?

Mr. Macpherson said it was.

The Judge—What position, then, has the liquidator if the contributories have no interest?

Mr. Macpherson said he was liquidator for the interest of the purchasers. (Reads exhibits.) It is clear there was no fiduciary relation whatever.

The Judge—The very first term of the compromise is the payment forthwith of six lacs; and it is singular none of it has been paid. I ask counsel to address themselves to this point.

Mr. Macpherson—I say six lacs cash was not advanced. In fact it was never intended. It does not make any difference whether the money is paid in cash or transferred to account so long as the claims against the association are satisfied. (Refers to affidavit of official liquidator.) It says that all claims have been provided for and paid according to the terms of the compromise.

The Judge—The Court is not bound to act implicitly according to the opinion of the official liquidator. When Mr. Justice Arnould had the case before him in 1869, he had not the facts which I now have before me.

Mr. Macpherson said nothing new had been done, nothing new had happened since Sir Joseph Arnould made the order.

The Judge—If I think that Mr. Justice Arnould's order is wrong upon what materials I have, I shall not bind myself by it.

Mr. Macpherson said the aspect of the affair had not changed, and nothing new had happened since the order was made. The learned counsel argued that there was no ground shown for bringing in an account, and that it was not material at this stage of the proceedings to consider the payment of the six lacs. There was nothing in the compromise that the payment of the call should be made subsequently to the payment of the twelve lacs of rupees. The assets had realised five lacs and a half, and Mr. Macpherson argued that the East India Bank shares ought to be sold, and that the deficiency should be made good to Kessowjee Naik by the purchasers of the assets. The call on the 11,000 shares had been fully paid. It would be Rs 3,30,000, but Kessowjee had paid six lacs, that is Rs. 2,70,000 more, in consideration of the exemption from the call of himself and friends. Other shareholders would be exactly in the same position as to the payment of the call.

The Judge—I don't think that, if the facts had been known about these purchases, the compromise would have taken the shape it did.

Mr. Macpherson said that, at the date of the compromise, not one of the claims had been purchased. His clients did pay the six lacs, and it was too late for the liquidator to raise the objection now. They did not pay in cash, but they transferred the claims and paid off all the outside creditors. They carried out their part of the agreement, and whether they paid in cash or not was not material. In his accounts, the liquidator himself treated the six lacs as paid by the guarantors. They bought the claims with their own monies. If there was anything irregular, the liquidator had power to vary the terms with the sanction of the Court; but he did not ask to do it.

The Judge—Do you mean to say it was not on account of the company that you made these compromises?

Mr. Macpherson said it would have been so had there been any fiduciary relation.

The Judge—Even if there was no fiduciary relation, would it not be something inconsistent with your duty to make a profit out of the trust?

Mr. Macpherson said his clients incurred great risk in undertaking to pay the six annas while the contributories ran no risk whatever. If the company were bound to pay whatever his clients paid, more or less, they would be its agents; but such was not the case. They acted as third parties, and there was no fiduciary relation between them and the company. The idea of any agency was rebutted by the conduct of the parties. The contributories never did claim to have any control over the guarantors. They did not think there was any fiduciary relation between them and the latter, and they had, therefore, returned the assignments to the guarantors with the sanction of the Court. Here every step had been taken with the sanction of the Court.

The Judge—I don't see that the present case was ever brought before the Court. You made the compromise in order to get rid of your own heavy liabilities. Are you, then, entitled to profit?

Mr. Macpherson said there was no fiduciary position here. The compromise itself put his clients in the position of third parties. The question properly should be—are the other contributories, if not the guarantors, entitled to the profit? They incurred no risk as his clients did,—and had they any title to the profit? The association was not *à priori* entitled to make this profit. As contributories, the guarantors had a perfect right to go into the market and purchase any number of claims they chose, at the same time taking the risk of the dividend. The *onus*, therefore, of proving a fiduciary relation lay upon those who wanted to back out of the terms of the compromise. No mere general allegations of fraud and rapacity could do that. The guarantors did not buy the claims with the company's money; it was their own money.

The Judge—In buying up these claims, you were understood to be doing a chivalrous thing.

Mr. Macpherson—We did nothing chivalrous; it was only to hedge ourselves against all possible loss. We made a speculation on our own account, and having run the risk, we are entitled to get the benefit; and not the other contributories who ran no risk whatever.

The Judge—You argue you made the speculation and are entitled to reap the benefit, and not the other contributories. But you did not perform your part of the compromise by paying in the six lacs forthwith. Is not there something in the position of your clients which prevents them from reaping the benefit?

Mr. Macpherson argued that, on every ground, his clients were entitled to it.

MR. MARRIOTT next addressed the Court at considerable length on behalf of the respondents; but we have no space to notice all the learned counsel's arguments in detail. Even assuming for a moment, he said, that there was a fiduciary relation between the guarantors and the contributories, the claim made was most inequitable. He would shew that these proceedings did not arise from Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia's sense of what was right or wrong, but from his quarrels with Kessowjee Naik, Ahmedbhoy, and Rahimbhoy. It was a breach of trust that, because he had quarrels with those men, he should instruct his counsel to make statements which were contrary to the truth.

The Judge—For instance, the Bank of Bombay's claim was represented to have been bought for five rupees, whereas Rs. 4,91,000 were actually paid.

Mr. Marriott—Yes, my Lord, holding the high position of official liquidator, he instructed his counsel to mislead the Court to suppose that the consideration was five rupees when we actually paid Rs. 4,91,000. It was the blindness of malevolence, and that was not conduct which a trustee holding the fiduciary position of official liquidator ought to have been guilty of. It shows that such an amount of malevolence exists in him towards my clients that it is impossible to carry on the liquidation under him; and when we come to the point of his removal from the position of liquidator, I will show that his conduct has been such that he should not be continued in that fiduciary position. If there is anything against my clients, it is only a misapprehension of the law. There was nothing fraudulent in going into the market and buying these claims. They never concealed anything, for they laid the matter next day before Mr. Rowland Hamilton. There was nothing in their conduct to justify the imputations of fraud and rapacity, so lavishly distributed among them. The allegation by the liquidator that no money was paid by the guarantors was another attempt to hoodwink the Court.

The learned counsel produced five exhibits, compromises effected with the creditors of the association, for which the guarantors had paid Rs. 7,43,000. For three years, Mr. Marriott said, Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia had done nothing. He was ordered by the guarantors, but he neither made over the remaining assets to the purchasers nor did he enforce the call of Rs. 30. Matters had thus remained stationary; and his clients, after the lapse of so much time, had no alternative but to apply for the removal of the liquidator. (Refers to the second petition, para. 27.) This showed that both Sir Charles Sargent and Sir Joseph Arnould treated the guarantors as interested in the assets and the liquidator as a trustee for them. It was contemplated from the first that the call should go on, and an absolute discretion was given to the liquidator to go on collecting. Nothing, however, had been done since 15th April 1869, and yet a monthly establishment of Rs. 574 was kept up, the cost of which, during the three years of inaction, amounted to about Rs. 20,000. (Refers to para. 19 of the petition.) The dilatoriness of the liquidator was quite apparent. The learned counsel said he had shewn that the assets were sold to Kessowjee Naik and Ahmedbhoy for valuable consideration, namely Rs. 7,43,000; and that the purchasers—though there was no actual cash payment—did pay the six lacs, out of which Rs. 4,50,000 were paid by transfer or cash credit. Whatever view the Court might take of the transaction, they were entitled to a repayment of the Rs. 4,50,000; and it was perfectly disingenuous of the liquidator to lead the Court to suppose that not a pie had been paid by the guarantors. Up to November 1871, the liquidator never disputed their right to these assets; and in reply to a demand from Rahimbhoy that they should be made over to him as the representative of the guarantors, Nusserwanjee said that, after making certain deductions for contingent expenses, he would send to him the "free balance," that is the balance remaining after paying for the working expenses. No distinct point, Mr. Marriott said, had been made by his learned friends why they were not entitled to the six annas: there was no point to tackle. There was no trusteeship and no fiduciary relation here; and the association dealt with the guarantors as purchasing the claims on their own account altogether. Supposing the Court decided there was a fiduciary relation, then the learned counsel would argue that the benefit should go to all the shares including the 11,000 exempted shares, and not to the other 14,000 only. The *onus* was on the liquidator to prove what there was in the position of the guarantors that should disentitle them to the profit.

Mr. Anstey replied at great length upon the case for the respondents.

The Judge to Mr. Anstey—In the course of your first address, you said an account should be taken of what those people paid; but no account appears necessary now.

Mr. Anstey—Yes, that account has been given; and to that extent I withdraw.

The Judge—Call on the second petition now.

Mr. Marriott—My learned friend and I have come to the understanding that we shall go on with the second petition after your Lordship has given your decision on the first.

The Judge—I suppose Mr. Anstey has no objection to that course.

Mr. Anstey said his friends must agree that if the decision on the first petition went against them, they would not proceed with the second; otherwise he would insist on his right to be heard now.

Mr. Marriott—In that case I apply that the second petition be postponed.

Mr. Anstey—The only new matter in the second petition is the spite and animosity alleged against Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia. I don't see how that can alter the decision on the first petition.

The Judge—I think it had better stand over until after the disposal of the first petition—it is better for all parties.

The Court took time to consider its decision on the first petition.

FOR LADIES.—Among the fashionable substitutes for human hair, are jute, cotton and linen thread, and silk. Ladies have been surprised and disgusted to find in their hair what they imagined to be parasites, thriving on bands, braids, "switches," or "waterfalls" made of jute. These, however, are really not parasites (for none are ever found on cured jute) but something far more serious. In the treatment which jute necessarily undergoes, to make it resemble glossy human hair, nicotine and corrosive sublimate are used. The material becomes extremely brittle in the process, and particles of it are combed into the scalp, causing irritation, and often ulceration, owing to the presence of the poisons just mentioned. Health has in many cases, doubtless, been injured by the use of jute. The best and safest of all substitutes for natural hair is silk, which has a natural gloss and can be dyed to any colour by harmless processes.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST THE FULL-POWER MAGISTRATE OF AHMEDABAD BY THE MAHAJUNS OF VEERUMGAUM.

ON Wednesday, at the Appellate Court, Mr. Anstey (instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, attorneys for the accused Mahajuns) appeared before the Hon. Justices Melvill and Kemball, and moved that this case be transferred from the Court of Mr. E. H. Little, C.S., assistant full-power magistrate, Ahmedabad, on the ground set forth in a petition addressed to the Court, signed by Jaitha Gunnesh and 23 others, to some other tribunal.

The petition contained the following statements :—

1. That your petitioners stand charged by Mr. Little, the assistant full-power magistrate at Ahmedabad, with the offence of having unlawfully and tumultuously assembled together with others and committed riot, and also with having committed the offence of criminal trespass on the land of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, and also upon the land of the Local Funds Committee, within his jurisdiction, and against sections 147 and 447 respectively of the Indian Penal Code. And, moreover, such of your petitioners as are next hereinafter, by their abovementioned numbers, described, respectively, stand further charged by the same magistrate with having committed at the same time and place, with the offences aforesaid, the several other offences next hereinafter respectively specified; that is to say, your first, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth and eighteenth petitioners with having committed the offence of causing hurt to one Haiyat, against section 323 of the Code aforesaid; and your fifth petitioner with having committed the offence of causing hurt to Dajee Bapu, against the same section; and your twelfth and twenty-first petitioners with having committed the offence of causing hurt to one Suleman Abbai, also against that section; and your aforesaid ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, nineteenth, and twenty-third petitioners with having committed the offence of causing hurt to one Pera, also against that section; and your fourteenth, twenty-second, and twenty-fourth petitioners with having committed the offence of causing hurt to one Nurbhai, a public servant, then and there being in execution of his public duties, and against section 332 of the same Code; and lastly, your third and fourth petitioners with having committed the offence of causing hurt to one Ramdew, another public servant, then and there being in the like execution, and against the section last aforesaid.

2. Being entirely innocent of the said charges so far as they are severally and respectively charged thereby, and quite certain that upon a fair trial thereof they will be acquitted of the same, your petitioners nevertheless represent unto your Lordships that if the prayer of this their petition be not granted by this Honourable Court, they altogether despair of being able to obtain such fair trial, because the Court which will then have to try them is the Court of the said magistrate himself, who is also and hath hitherto been their prosecutor, and because of the bitter experience which they hitherto have had of his strong and unfair bias against them, and of his arbitrary and illegal proceedings against them in this matter under the influence of the said bias, and of which they crave leave to refer to the remaining paragraphs of this their petition for some of the examples and proofs.

3. They would further represent that they are all of them headmen, merchants and persons of credit and respectability in their place of Veerumgaum aforesaid; and that in fact it is only because of their position aforesaid that they have been charged with the offences aforesaid, the acts to which the said charges relate being alleged by the witnesses for the said prosecution to have been done or suffered by your petitioners upon behalf of the Hindu inhabitants of Veerumgaum aforesaid, and in withstanding certain trespasses done or attempted by the servants of the said Railway Company upon the three sacred tanks thereof, called Gungashar, Moonsar, and Ghirsadia, respectively, and the fishing therein, and the consequential pollution thereof by the same servants, not only in violation of the immemorial sanctity and dedication of those waters, but also in contravention of certain resolutions put forth by the British Government upon their first taking possession of the territory to which the said place doth belong, and which have ever hitherto been obeyed and are still in force, and whereby all fishing of or in the said waters and every other like pollution thereof, was and is absolutely interdicted to the subjects of the same.

4. They have been so charged entirely through the personal influence and exertions of the said Mr. Little himself acting in that behalf as their prosecutor before himself as magistrate, and upon so called information obtained by himself and his own personal searches and those of his policemen, and prepared by himself for record and trial before him in his said Court, and this not until after eighteen other innocent persons, accused of the like offences and with the same injustice and untruthfulness, had been discharged by him; but which pretended information consisted for the most part of rumours and hearsay statements, and in general of falsehoods to your petitioners' prejudice, which the said prosecutor and magistrate both admitted and adopted to their still greater prejudice, because he hath by admitting and adopting the said illegal evidence, biassed his own mind from the outset against them in regard of the matters in para. 3 mentioned, and generally the accusations and charges aforesaid, and this without having ever confronted his informers with your petitioners in the premises, or communicated unto the latter any portion of the information aforesaid during the said enquiry.

5. Under the circumstances hereinbefore stated your petitioners were on sundry days, from the 20th to the 25th days of July 1872, both inclusive, and as they submit most illegally arrested through their said prosecutor's influence by the police fouzdar of Veerumgaum, upon pretext of the charges aforesaid, or some or one of them as they suppose, but without any warrant or written order being produced unto any of them, or any information being given unto any of them as to the charges upon which or the reasons why they were so arrested, and they were not released from such their illegal arrests respectively, but upon giving bail each for the sum of Rs. 500, and entering each into his own recognizance for the like sum to appear before the said prosecutor whensoever called upon by him as magistrate, and being afterwards so called upon, they did about the 25th day of July aforesaid appear before him accordingly at the traveller's bungalow in Veerumgaum aforesaid, where he sat to hear his own charges in the premises as magistrate.

6. The proceedings thenceforward were conducted by him with even greater partiality and prejudice than before, and with an entire disregard of law and justice.

7. Your petitioners submit that upon a consideration of the facts they are entitled to hope that your Lordships will be pleased to order the withdrawal from the said magistrate, prosecutor, and advocate of all further cognizance of the charges aforesaid.

8. At all events they submit that at least your Lordships will be pleased so to order, when the said facts are considered in conjunction with those next hereinafter stated for appearing, and the exhibits referring to the same, and which are hereunto annexed marked respectively from (*a*) to (*e*) both inclusive.

14. Your petitioners therefore pray that your Lordships will be pleased so to do, and by virtue of your extraordinary jurisdiction in this Honourable Court, vested by the letters patent constituting the same order, the said matter to be withdrawn from the Court of the said Mr. Little in manner and form by section 35 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provided, and direct that your petitioners' said matter may be transferred into the Sessions Court of Ahmedabad or into this High Court, or into such other Court of competent jurisdiction as to your Lordships shall seem meet, and that your petitioners may be committed for trial to such Court accordingly, and that for the purposes aforesaid your Lordships will cause enquiry to be made in the premises, and due order to take therein for the better doing and securing of justice.

Mr. Justice Melvill said—We think this application ought not to be lightly granted. Remarks have been made to us which, having regard to the procedure laid down for the conduct of trials by magistrates, necessitate our deciding that the magistrate, Mr. Little, should be called upon for an explanation. On an application of this kind, we should not think of doing what would be to the magistrate the indignity of removing a case from his Court until we have given him an opportunity of offering any remarks he may be inclined to make on the statements made against him. We shall take some short time to consider the points on which we want an explanation, but we shall take care that the letter we address to him reaches him before the 22nd August—the date to which the case was last adjourned—and we shall desire him not to proceed further with the trial of the case until he has furnished us with the explanation, which we shall call upon him to make.

Mr. Anstey—In a case of this kind I should ask that if explanations are received, we may have the opportunity here, in Bombay, of knowing what they are, and of meeting any statement which the magistrate may make. For Mr. Starling and Mr. Taylor, who were personally present at Ahmedabad, might possibly be induced, notwithstanding the general unwillingness of barristers, to appear as witnesses to do so by swearing on affidavits.

Mr. Justice Melvill said they would have an opportunity of seeing any report on the subject that may be received.

RANSOM TO THE GOA BANDITS.

(*Gazette de Goa.*)

OUR readers out of this country will be surprised to learn that our bandits have taken to carrying away innocent men, women and children to their hiding-places on the hills and in the jungles, and allowing them their liberty only in the event of the families of the apprehended parties forwarding to the robbers the amount of ransom money they would have named. In order to carry out this part of their programme satisfactorily, the bandits have hit upon the Grecian plan of sending the servant or some poor devil from among those apprehended, to take messages, sometimes written, to the respective families of their prisoners, stating the terms upon which their liberty depends. The person carrying these messages for ransom-money is told, amidst fearful threats and imprecations, that the moment the bandits suspect him playing false to them, such returning to their haunts in company of either police or regimental force, that moment would seal the fate of the hostages, whilst it would be difficult for the betrayer to avoid himself from falling some day or other a prey to their cruel vengeance. Under these circumstances, which for the present, we grieve to say, are of very frequent occurrence in this land, the bandits are fearlessly going on effecting captures of His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal's innocent and pacific lieges, carrying them to their distant haunts, and finally seting them at liberty, having previously received the price of their ransom, and divested their astonished victims, whatever their sex, of the very last piece of clothing they may find on their persons!

Only a few days since, three farmer women, inhabitants of the parish of Chinchinim in the province of Salsette, have been somehow or other suddenly made prisoners of by the bandits, and taken along with themselves to their place of concealment on the hills. No sooner that this said news reached the male members of the family, to which the poor women terrified out of their wits belonged, than they procured the liberty of the latter, by having given the bandits three male adults as hostages for them, to be kept until such time as the ransom shall have been paid. The price was settled at Rs. 200,—the amount paid—and the male hostages returned in peace to their homes, where, by the domestic hearth, they are probably recounting to their astonished friends and neighbours every evening some of the noteworthy incidents of their adventures in the hilly haunts of the daring bandits.

What impudence! and to what an unfortunate condition the country is reduced.

INDIAN ITEMS.

TOO BAD.—Being desirous of ascertaining the state of the protective works at Goalundo, we communicated with our local correspondent on the subject. We were pressed for time, and merely wrote the following query—"How is the water?" Our laudable desire for information was mercilessly baffled, for copying our Spartan brevity, our correspondent replied, "Fresh but dirty, drinkable when filtered, mixes well with brandy."—*Bengal Times.*

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY—A DISPUTED APPOINTMENT.—We hear that the Chairman of the Justices has actually appointed Kumar Amarendra Krishna Deb, son of Raja Kalikrishna Deb, Bahadur, to be the Assistant Collector to the Justices. Objections have been raised to the appointment, on the ground that the salary of the post being more than Rs. 200 (viz. Rs. 300) per mensem, the appointment could not be made by the Chairman without the consent of the Justices. The question will very shortly be brought forward and discussed at a meeting of the Justices.—*Englishman.*

OFFICIAL CHANGES IN THE E. I. RAILWAY.—Under the above heading, in our paper of Saturday last, we unintentionally, and deceived by the information of a local reporter, did a great injustice to Mr. Aburrow, late station master at Howrah, and assistant to the Traffic Superintendent, in stating that he had been dismissed from the service of the Company. He has not been dismissed at all, but his services have been dispensed with, because the appointment which he held has been abolished, and in consideration of his long service of nine and a half years, he has been recommended for a donation of three months' pay, at rupees four hundred a month, to the Board of Directors. Mr. Aburrow also holds the highest certificates from the Railway officials under whom he was employed, showing that the complaints of his incivility must also have been inventions.—*Ibid.*

ASSAULT ON A SHIP CAPTAIN BY A COACHMAN.—Captain Burton, of H. M.'s Sir William Peel, was brutally assaulted by a tikka coachman on the 30th of July last. The prosecutor was returning to his house in Pipalpatti, and, after calling to the driver to drive faster, to which no attention was paid, poked the man on the box with the end of a walking cane not thicker than a man's forefinger. On this his hat fell off, and he called out for the syce. The driver gave him an insolent reply, and drove almost right into a drain, when the captain got out and gave him two cuts with the cane. He jumped from his seat and ran off. Mr. Burton was then walking leisurely to his house, when a sudden blow felled him to the ground. He rose, but before he could reach his assailant, the later gave him another and severer blow on the head. Upon this the captain rushed up and closed with him, and while in the act of wrenching the stick away from the hands of his assailant, they both came to the ground, when the crowd that had gathered round also struck the captain on the shoulders and back. From the medical evidence it appears that the wound might have proved dangerous if in a bad constitution, or in a man fond of immoderate living. The accused, a notoriously bad character, who had often, on previous occasions, been taken up by the police for drunkenness and creating disturbances, was tried on Saturday last before Maulvi Abdul Latif Khan, Bahadur, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—*Ibid.*

WE learn that some additional workshops are to be fitted up at Jamalpore in connection with the East Indian Railway, and that the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, has authorized the disbursement of Rs. 25,000 for the purpose.—*Indian Daily News.*

A HARD CASE.—A case of superannuation pension, said to have been recently disposed of by the Government of India, may be found interesting to ministerial officers in the public service. A writer employed in the office of one of the Directors of Public Instruction in the Upper Provinces, drawing a salary of Rs. 65 a month, when superannuated, applied for a retiring pension, and his application was supported by the local Government. It appears that the man was originally employed in the abovementioned office as a duftry, on a salary of Rs. 15 a month. Having a little knowlege of the English language, he had to perform certain clerical duties in addition to his own. His pay was gradually increased to Rs. 65, which he drew for the last five years. The Government of India is said to have decided that, although his salary was gradually augmented to Rs. 780 a year through the favour of some official superiors, and although he had served some 25 or 30 years, he was not entitled to a retiring pension or gratuity under the Uncovenanted Rules, inasmuch as he was not a ministerial officer but a menial servant. This seems to be a hard case.—*Ibid.*

THE OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA IN ALLAHABAD.—With reference to a letter signed "Y." which was published in our columns yesterday, we are authorized to state that when the disease first made its appearance, on the 4th inst., there were four medical officers present with the headquarters of the 19th Regiment in the new barracks. Of these one was on the sick list with *dengue* fever, and another was similarly attacked a few days after; but previous to this a telegram had been sent to Dinapore for extra medical aid, which arrived several days ago. The portion of the regiment therefore in the new barracks was not left with only one medical officer, as our correspondent stated, but had never less than two, and has now four doctors present. We regret to announce the death of Staff Assistant Surgeon Dickson, attached to the regiment. When cholera broke out he was suffering from dengue fever in a severe form; cholera supervened on Saturday; and we are grieved to hear he died at 9 A.M. yesterday, the 13th instant. Since the regiment went into camp, we are glad to know there have been only two deaths,—one a case of sunstroke and one of cholera. The regiment is now all under canvas, and will, we believe, be moved to "Burgurh," on the Jubbulpore Line, either to-day or to-morrow. The spirits of the men remain good, and nothing can surpass the excellence of their conduct. The civil station is singularly free from disease, and no further cases have been reported from the railway for three days.—*Pioneer.*

CURIOUS DEVOTION TO DRINK AMONG KOOKIES.—A correspondent of the *Bengal Times* says :—To such an extent, have Kookies a fondness for spirits as to believe that the thirst for liquor follows a person to his grave, and the Kookies have a curious custom in their disposal of the dead that illustrates this barbarous idea. A Kookie is invariably interred immediately in front of his dwelling. The custom is this. A large and deep hole is dug which is undermined, and a chamber formed laterally into which the body is placed in a sitting posture. Gourds of country liquor are put on either side of it, and the whole filled in a with hollow bamboo leading to the surface from one of the gourds. For months it is the daily duty of one of the nearest of kin to pour liquor down this bamboo for the sustenance of the dead. The Nagas, I understand, carry the corpse from house to house and wail over it with beat of gong and solemn songs—howls, would perhaps be the more appropriate word—comforting themselves with heavy pegs to antidote their simulated grief.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The chiefest Wonder of modern times.—This incomparable medicine increases the appetite, strengthens the stomach, cleanses the liver, corrects billiousness, prevents flatulency, purifies the system, invigorates the nerves, and reinstates sound health. The enormous demand for these Pills throughout the globe astonishes everybody, and a single trial convinces the most sceptical that no medicine equals Holloway's Pills in its ability to remove all complaints incidental to the human race. They are a blessing to the afflicted, and a boon to all that labour under internal or external disease. Purification of the blood, removal of all restraint from the secretive organs, and gentle aperitive action, are the prolific sources of the extensive curative range of Holloway's Pills.

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THE PETITION OF THE JUNIOR CIVILIANS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

THE WRONGS OF THE JUNIORS TO BE REDRESSED.

INDIAN OFFICE, LONDON, 1st June.

To His Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—I have considered in Council your letter forwarding a petition from the Junior Civilians in the North-West Provinces and Non-Regulation Provinces, praying for relief against certain grievances.

2. They allege that they were induced to take service under the Indian Government by representations circulated among them by the Civil Service Commissioners at the request of the Government of India, to the effect that the average salary of a covenanted civilian was Rs. 700 a month after 4 years', and Rs. 1,000 after 8 years' service. But they now find that, owing to various causes, the average promotion to the grade of Rs. 700 a month does not take place until after 8 years. They show that this is not merely a temporary block in promotion, and that it will be much aggravated by their supersession by a large number of officers who are now employed in the Settlement Department, but who will shortly return to their regular duties.

3. They allege further that this unsatisfactory state of things is mainly due to the abuse of partronage by the Indian Government; that they were selected by competition in England, between the years 1861 and 1865, to fill vacancies in the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, and Oudh. But that during the year of probation which they had to pass in England, the Government of India, in the exercise of its right of patronage, filled up the vacancies in the Punjab and Oudh with nominees of its own. The consequence was that on the arrival of the petitioners in India an undue proportion of them had to be sent to the North-West Provinces, and those who were sent to the Punjab and Oudh, found themselves at the bottom of a long list of juniors lately appointed by the Government: that the result was that the ranks of the juniors in all three provinces were so swelled as to destroy all reasonable hope of promotion.

4. They urge also that in making these appointments of which they complain, the Government of India exceeded its powers; that a rule was laid down by Lord Dalhousie, which has since been frequently affirmed, to the effect that the proportion of covenanted civilians in Non-Regulation Provinces should never be less than one-half, and that at the time the appointments complained of were made, the proportion of covenanted civilians was considerably less than one-half.

5. They pray that a list of the appointments made by the Government of India in the Non-Regulation Provinces between the years 1860 and 1865, may be called for; that all appointments which were made to the prejudice of the interest of covenanted civilians at the time on probation in England shall be cancelled; the military incumbents being remanded to their regiments and the uncovenanted being pensioned, and that, if necessary, the public purse shall be made to contribute to the redress of their grievances. They moreover assert that within the last few years high appointments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 40,000 per annum, have been abolished in the North-West Provinces, and that this sum, instead of being devoted to the redress of their grievances, has been applied to other purposes by the Imperial Government.

6. The general accuracy of the statement put forward is admitted by your Lordship's Government. It is admitted that the prospects of the petitioners are very bad, and that there is no probability of their improving. But you hold that it is by no means established that the Government of India exceeded its powers in making the appointment complained of, and that even if they were invalid *ex-initio*, their incumbents have acquired prescriptive rights; and to oust them would be only to redress one act of injustice by another.

7. You hold that no contribution can be made from the public funds, because such a course would be a departure from the policy of the Government of India, inaugurated by the late Governor-General, which inculcates strict economy in administration, and asserts the paramount claims of the public interest over those of individuals; and you represent that a sum of not less than Rs. 50,000 would have to be added to the budget to make any appreciable difference in the position of the junior civilians.

8. I have to communicate to you my approval of the principle asserted by your Government, that it would be inexpedient and objectionable to oust the military and uncovenanted incumbents of appointments in order to redress the grievances of convenanted civilians. Your views also on the subject of economy in administration are creditable to yourself and your able co-adjutors.

9. But I must acquaint you that economy in administration is not under all circumstances a paramount consideration. Economy must not be enforced to the exclusion of the just claims of individuals. Such economy, so far from redounding to the credit of a Government, must be seriously detrimental to its reputation and to the interests of the public which are entrusted to it.

10. I must also decline to accept the view of your Government, that it cannot be held responsible because the prospects of junior civilians are not equal to what they were induced to expect. Your Government went out of its way to hold out prospects which have not been fulfilled, and the non-fulfilment of which is due, not to the ordinary chances of promotion, but to the deliberate acts of your Government in appropriating appointments for which candidates had been already selected in England.

11. Under these circumstances, I cannot admit that your Government is exempt from the obligation of redressing an injustice which has been brought about by its own deliberate acts, even though the measures necessary for the purpose should entail some additional outlay from the public exchequer.

12. I therefore direct that you will take immediate steps to place the junior civilians of the North-West Provinces and the Non-Regulation Provinces in a position somewhat analogous to that which they would have occupied if the promises held out to them had been fulfilled. The measures adopted by you shall have retrospective effect from the commencement of the current financial year. You will also in future appointments give a marked preference to those junior civilians who have suffered from the present unsatisfactory state of things.

13. You will at the same time forward without delay a list of the appointments made by your Government in the Non-Regulation Provinces between the years 1860 and 1865. I also request that you will appoint a commission to take evidence and to draw up a scheme, regulating appointments and promotion in the Non-Regulation Provinces, which will prevent a recurrence of the present unseemly complications.—I have, &c., ARGYLL.

THE CYCLONE COURT OF INQUIRY.

RESOLUTION OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

RESOLVED that proceedings of the Commission of Inquiry appointed under the Order of Government, under date the 31st May last, No. 124, to investigate the circumstances under which the vessels noted in the margin were wrecked at Madras on the 2nd of that month, the despositions of the witnesses examined, and the certificates of five masters and one chief mate which have been suspended by the Commission, together with the Report of the Commission, be forwarded to the Secretary of State for India for transmission to the Board of Trade, as required by clause 3 of section 23 of the "Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862."

Ship Hotspur.
,, Burlington.
,, John Scott.
,, Armenian.
,, Sir Robert Seppings.
,, Invereshie.
,, Ardbeg.
,, Misser.
Barque Kingdom of Belgium.

2. It is observed that the certificate of the chief mate above referred to has been suspended only for three months; and that, under the instructions conveyed in the Secretary of State's Financial Despatch of the 30th November last, No. 113, recorded in the proceedings of Government dated 9th January 1872, No. 4, certificates of masters of mates which are suspended for less than six months may be retained in the hands of the Government authorities in India, in view to their being returned to their owners on the expiration of the period of suspension. These instructions, however, cannot be acted upon in the present case, as the chief mate, Mr. Hutchison, is reported to have already left India for England; and hence the transmission of his certificate to the Board of Trade, along with the other suspended certificates.

3. The certificates of the masters and mates named in the margin, who are entitled to receive them back under the decision of the Commission of Inquiry, and who have also left India for England, will likewise be forwarded to the Secretary of State for despatch to the Board of Trade with reference to paragraph 6 of the Commission's Report.

Captain W. C. Smith (Kingdom of Belgium.)
,, G. Thomson (John Scott.)
Chief Mate J. J. Backway (Hotspur.)
,, J. Gallagherr (Armenian.)
,, J. Spence (Burlington,) certificate lost with ship.
Second Mate G. B. Hungerford (John Scott.)
,, A. Robertson (Armenian.)

4. Ordered, also, that the petition above recorded from Captain Charles, the Commander of the Armenian, be submitted to the Secretary of State, and that the fact of Captains Hawkins, Coates, and Mowat having signified their intention to appeal to the Board of Trade against the sentences passed upon them, respectively, by the Commission, as reported in the Master Attendant's letters of the 21st June and 1st July, be communicated to the India Office for the information of the Board.

PRINCE GHOLAM MUHAMMAD.

PRINCE GHOLAM MUHAMMAD, K.C.S.I., aged seventy-eight, son of Tippu Sultan, and head member of the Mysore Family, died at his residence at Rassapagla, near Calcutta, at midnight on the 11th instant. A staunch Muhammadan, a consistent follower of the prophet, Gholam Muhammad was, none the less, a most loyal subject of the Queen. The untimely death of the Earl of Mayo made a very unfavourable impression upon the Prince. Night and day he lamented the premature end of his greatest friend. One of the characteristic gifts of the late Viceroy was his power of conciliating the affections of the Native Princes, not only *within* but *beyond* our frontiers. This gift was specially powerful and successful in permanently riveting the loyalty of the departed and universally revered Prince to the Queen and her late noble representative in India.

Hence, at his age, the sad end of his greatest benefactor was continually preying upon his mind, and eventually produced a condition of nervous excitement, which interfered materially with sound sleep. Upon this dengue supervened, and much weakened the Prince's constitution. Then the season of the year is depressing, and told its tale. Eventually an old malady, which had been in existence for upwards of fifteen years, declared its supremacy, and slowly but steadily carried the Prince off. The sad news reached us just as we were going to press, and we are obliged to content ourselves with this brief obituary notice.—*Englishman.*

REVISED SCALE OF PAY FOR THE MYSORE COMMISSION.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL is pleased to notify, for general information, that the following revised scale of pay of Deputy and Assistant Superintendents in the Mysore Commission will have effect from 26th January 1872:—

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2 First Class, at	1,666 10 8	3,333 5 4
2 Second Class, at	1,333 5 4	2,666 10 8
3 Third Class, at	1,166 10 8	3,500 0 0
Fourth Class, including the Cantonment Magistrate and the Small Cause Court Judge at	1,000 0 0	3,000 0 0

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.

	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
3 First Class, at	800	2,400 0 0
3 Second ,, at	700	2,100 0 0
3 Third ,, at	600	1,800 0 0
8 Fourth ,, at	500	4,000 0 0
8 Fifth ,, at	400	3,200 0 0
11 Sixth ,, at	300	3,300 0 0

2. The office of Cantonment Magistrate or Small Cause Court Judge shall not, in future, be held by an officer of higher rank than a 4th Class Deputy Superintendent in this scale. But the present judge of the Small Cause Court (Mr. L. Ricketts), though placed in the 3rd Class of Deputy Superintendents, will retain the office of Small Cause Court Judge as his substantive appointment till further orders.

3. Officers in any of the above appointments who, on 26th January 1872, were drawing a substantive pay of Rs. 500 and upwards, will, if promoted, draw the pay specified in the scale above. Officers in any of the above appointments who, on 26th January 1872, were drawing less substantive pay than Rs. 500 a month, will, if promoted, draw the pay specified in the scale below:

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
2 First Class,	1,200	2,400 0 0
4 Second Class, including the Cantonment Magistrate, at	1,000	4,000 0 0
Third Class, including the Small Cause Court Judge, at	800	3,200 0 0

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.

	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
3 First Class, at	600	1,800 0 0
5 Second ,, at	500	2,500 0 0
5 Third ,, at	400	2,000 0 0
5 Fourth ,, at	350	1,750 0 0
9 Fifth ,, at	300	2,700 0 0
9 Sixth ,, at	250	2,250 0 0

4. The office of Cantonment Magistrate shall not be held by an officer, in the above scale, of higher rank than a 2nd Class Deputy Superintendent, nor the office of Small Cause Court Judge by an officer of higher rank than a 3rd Class Deputy Superintendent.

5. Officers hereafter nominated to the Mysore Commission and appointed to be Deputy Superintendents or Assistant Superintendents in any grade, will draw pay according to the scale in paragraph 3.

NATIVE HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

(*Madras Times.*)

"HORRIBLE murder and suicide yesterday morning." "Another murder of a wife yesterday." These two announcements appear in the same issue of one paper, the *Bombay Gazette*, of Thursday last. In both cases the husbands are in the prime of life, about thirty years old; and the wives in both cases are younger than those by whom they were murdered. In the former case the victim was only fourteen years old at most, and had only been married some thirteen months. It the latter instance the woman was 25, and had been married ten years. A razor was used in the former case as the implement of destruction, a knife in the latter. In the former case incompatibility of temper was the inciting cause. In the latter instance the wife had earned her death by desertion of her lawful mate. In the light of the fitful gleam cast by these shocking tragedies, we may obtain a glimpse of native married life as it too often turns out. The glimpse may be an unfair one, as the light is lurid and unnatural. But any observant eye, which has noticed in this country the social crimes resulting from the system pursued in ordinary native marriages,—has witnessed how native man and native wife consort together—must acknowledge that, viewed in any light, the scene is a dark and forbidding one.

There is that first root of evil in the Hindu matrimonial state—the sale of the wife. She is too young to judge for herself, and even if she dared to judge for herself, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred she would not get her way. Our readers know how in some cases girls and boys are solemnly betrothed long before they are in their teens. In other cases amongst other castes it is not so, although everywhere it is esteemed honourable to marry at early age. A popular Tamil poet writes of wives as *pon pettra matar*, i. e., "gold-bought women." Now at this present time husbands are not the buyer so often, but the bought. In any case matrimony is regarded as a business transaction. In nine cases out of ten, even amongst the poor classes of this presidency, a young man does not see his wife before the marriage day. As for speaking or making love to her, or by any means finding out what sort of woman she is—such a thing would be esteemed grossly improper, not to put too fine a point upon it! Even from amongst native Christians, Missionaries cannot eradicate this thoroughly oriental custom.

We have questioned Missionaries very closely as to how marriages are brought about amongst the community in their charge, and have heard the strangest tales. Many Missionaries affect to believe that the non-love business is the best. They put their opinion on the basis that the father and mother can better judge for the son than he himself can, and that this is the Biblical custom! We have, however, strange to say, only heard one person, affirm that he himself practised this precept, and married from a sense of duty! Bunyan's *Christiana* is quoted as a sort of second Bible by many others, and the scene pointed to wherein two of the children have their hands joined together after a most edifying scriptural talk between their elders,—and the business was done! Indeed this plan advocated by the great author of *Pilgrim's Progress* seems to be brighter shadow of that practised in many of our Southern Mission Fields. A young man wants to marry. Say he is a catechist or school-master—on eight rupees a month. A suitable bride is looked out for. She must be of his own caste if possible. One is found whose parents, like Barkis, are "willin'." She is a nice girl, only sixteen, prepossessing in appearance, can read, write, sew, and is highly recommended by the Missionary's wife. But how much has she got? Oh, only fifteen rupees' worth of jewels on her ears! No, no, she won't do, of course! The monetary bargain is too wretched a one to be entertained for a moment! Another is looked for, and found. This gentle damsel is as black as a crow, squat, ill-favoured, bad tempered, ignorant—in short a very vixen. But she has twenty-five rupees' worth of jewels in her ears, and her father will be only too glad, poor man, to give a couple of bullocks and a toddy-tope to the unfortunate who will marry her. And she is greedily snapt up by our bridegroom according to the unanimous advice of his relations and friends.

But here comes another phase of the matter. He is married—but he is in an awful rage, and thrashes his wife for being as black as a crow! He could stand all but that! What! did not his own father and brother,—and the brothers of the crow likewise,—tell him she was as fair and yellow as the chamback flower—that her cheeks were soft as the yoke of an egg? It was two bad! He never saw her till he met her at the church first, and then she was so covered up with garlands and smeared with saffron, that, in the dazed state not rare to lovers just about to dive into the matrimonial sea, he didn't observe her as he ought to have done. He bought the crow for a peacock. All his friends have sold him. And thus, naturally, forgetting for a moment his august character as catechist or schoolmaster, he vents his rage by giving his lovely bride a "frabjous" slippering, enough to make her "chortle" away for a couple of hours!

We have thus far occupied the attention of the reader with the commonplace of marriage amongst native christians, because it might be supposed that wedlock might be supposed a more solemn tie, rite, and sacrament of union, amongst men impregnated with the notions of civilization and christendom, than amongst men still clinging to oriental religions. We have pictured what is done in the green tree, we leave our readers to imagine for themselves what is done in the dry! It is true that such a picture as we have given is rather a ludicrous one, but the jest has its kernel of truth. It is also true that amongst some christian and nonchristian Hindus, the state of matrimony is regarded in a higher and purer light, than if it were a stock-jobbing concern. But, though it has such exceptions, we are certain that it is the rule amongst natives, high and low, rich and poor, Brahmin and Parias, Saivite or Vaishnuvite, Protestant or Romanist, to regard woman as an animal created for the purpose of being sold to a man! And herein lies the chief root of the evils incident to the marriage state amongst natives.

We know well that Hindu men and women frequently live together in love and honesty. Interest, caste relationship, and, supremely, the tie of mutual ignorance, are often strong bonds of union between native man and wife. "George Elliot," in a masterpiece, has shown that blood is a tie often stronger than love in the breasts of those who are born in the sunny south,—

"That sense, unspeakable, of *kind*—
As Leopard feels at ease with Leopard."

The authoress might have substituted the word [illegible] for that of "kind," and applied it, with [illegible] husbands and wives. Yet although between native man and wife there often exist such bonds, yet there is one great evil in the matrimonial state amongst natives which is unaffected by any considerations which may result from these ties. And this evil is the fruitful parent of numberless other evils, and the direful spring of woes unnumbered to India. Woman is regarded as a mere animal. She dare not assert herself. "Ignorance," says a well known proverb of the country, "is her chief ornament." She is a drudge during the day time, and at night cannot call herself her own. She is often forced to see two or three extra wives introduced to her house, whilst she hereself, as she grows old and loses her attractions, becomes the inferior and the laughing-stock of her younger sister wives. Jealousies, heart-burnings, sorrows, social degradations of all kinds, adultery, infanticide, and murder, are the fruits of this state of affairs. It is not only a truth, but a truth so patent to all, that it has become a truism, that until the social position of women is raised in India,—until the relation which exists between man and wife becomes to be regarded in India in a purer and nobler light,—Hindus will be as they are, divided amongst themselves, embued with a low standard of morality,—in short, nowhere as a nation amongst the peoples of the world.

"TIGER SHOOTING EXTRAORDINARY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

SIR,—I beg to correct one or two apparent oversights of the writer of the article on "Tiger Shooting" in the *Pioneer* of the 2nd August, where, in the first place, "Solid Ball" recommends strychnine of *Scheele's* strength. Allow me to inform "Solid Ball" that there is no such thing as strychnine of *Scheele's* strength; that strychnine, *if purer*, is strychnine all the world over, and of the same potency. Secondly, that there is nothing new about killing wild animals with shells containing poison, *especially* strychnine. Thirdly, that strychnine never acts so quickly as "Solid Ball" would lead the public to believe. It is my firm opinion that a tiger hit, if not mortally, with a *strychnine shell* would show no more signs of dying for several minutes than he would if hit with any shell *not* containing strychnine, and certainly not so much as he would if hit with a shell containing chlorate of potash and black (or sulphuret of) antimony. I myself have known a retriever dog live for 20 minutes after having been known to have swallowed 5 grains of strychnine, and I have repeatedly poisoned *pariah dogs* with 5, 6, and 8 grains, and never knew the effects to come on at once. Many that have had the strychnine have gone half a mile before dropping, and I hardly think it would be so safe, as "Solid Ball" states to sit down and have a pipe after firing, unless one could sit down in a safe place, *up a tree for instance.*

ARMADALE.

A PATENT ATMOSPHERIC BREAK.

A COMPETENT means of rapidly and effectively stopping a train in rapid motion has long been earnestly desired, and this necessity appears to have been very efficiently met by a patent atmospheric *brake* invented by Mr. Westinghouse. The principle of the brake consists in applying compressed air so as to actuate the ordinary brake blocks, giving the control of the entire train to the driver. At present the driver has immediate control only over the brake of the tender, and he must signal to the guard in order that the other may be brought into play. The Westinghouse air brake supplies *every* carriage with a block, and the instantaneous turning of a small lever to bring the compressed air into operation causes them to act simultaneously on every wheel. Here there is a far heavier brake power than could possibly now be worked, and it can be all made to act at once. In the trials recently made in the Caledonian line near Glasgow, with a train consisting of twelve carriages and two vans, drawn by one of the powerful fast four-coupled engines of that company, stoppages were made in 19 seconds, and in 264 yards on the level, when the train was going at 50 miles an hour. While travelling at the same speed, running down an incline of 1 in 130, a dead stop was effected in 20 seconds and in a space of 263 yards. The air is compressed by steam, and is carried by pipes and tubing along every carriage. There are two sets of pipes, so that any accident to one leaves the operation of the brake power intact, and of course arrangements are made for perfect juncture at coupling. There can be no question as to the real value of this powerful and ingenious apparatus, and in the interests of public safety we shall look impatiently for its application to every railway in the civilized world.

THE DEVIL AND THE JESUITS AT ROME.—The college of Jesuits at Rome is built in a little square where a violent wind is ever blowing. This is the traditional reason of it: "one day the wind and the devil were taking a walk in Rome, and having at last arrived before the house of the Jesuits, the devil said to the wind, 'Wait for me here, I have a word to say within.' He entered and never again emerged from the house. The wind is still waiting for him at the door."

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
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N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction,

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.
"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

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WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.
It is not affected by climate.
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AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.
An unfailing remedy.
It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London,

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Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.
and of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR AUGUST.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by all and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

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Madras.............Higginbotham & Co.
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Kurrachee ...."Sindian" Press.
Ootacamund ...."Observer" Office.
Umballa ....Railway Refreshment Rooms
Alexandria.........D. Robertson & Co.
London..............G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (L[redacted]

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at [redacted] per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to R[redacted] but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1[redacted]

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allo[redacted] est thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, [redacted]
Do do 12 do do 5 ,,

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 29th September 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
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And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
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HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

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INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on daily balances.

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INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.
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All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."
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PRESERVED MILK, PEACHES, GREEN CORN, PEAS and LOBSTERS.
AMERICAN STREET LAMPS, fitted with Burners for Kerosine Lights, well adapted for Street Lighting and large Buildings.
For Terms apply to the Undersigned.
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No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.
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HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
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EIGHT DAY.
"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.
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VERY SERVICEABLE,
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Chloralum, Powder and Liquid.
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Best sizing do. do.
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This most agreeable and refreshing of all Perfumes, contains in its highest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness. As a safe and speedy relief from
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AND THE ORDINARY FORMS OF HYSTERIA,
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It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying, (except for Pimples). As a means of imparting rosiness and clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course, this refers only to the Florida Water of MURRAY & LANMAN.
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Used in all the kennels of the Nobility and Gentry of England They are recommended to gentlemen in India as the best food that Dogs can have; they keep well in any climate, heat having no effect upon them. A better food for Dogs in a hot climate could not be imagined; and in a notice of these Cakes in the *Field*, 3rd June, 1871, the Editor says—"We have not the slightest doubt but that Dogs of all kinds can be kept in good health and condition on these Cakes. If fed on these Cakes the life of the Dog would be much longer and certain than is now the case in hot climates." 5 cwt., packed in a cask, free on board in England, at 20s. per cwt.; for a ton or more, 18s. per cwt., free on board.
All orders must be accompanied with a remittance, or London reference.
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NOTICES.

[redacted] ENGLISH FAMILIES RESIDENT ABROAD.
[redacted]annot imagine with what pleasure I look forward to [redacted]r of the "GRAPHIC" every week. It tells me just [redacted] news of what is going on at home as I care to know, [redacted]ictures are not only looked at with pleasure on its [redacted]t are treasured up, and fairly worn threadbare at last [redacted] over and over."
[*Extract from Private Letter.*]
The "Graphic" can be sent regularly by Post at the following rates, including Postage, Christmas, and all Extra Numbers and Supplements:—
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Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

F R A U D.
On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the
LABELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
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CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

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CELEBRATED
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Ready for immediate use.
Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
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And Oilmen's Stores of every description and of the finest quality Price Lists forwarded on application to
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Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, DEPTFORD.

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GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS,
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So well known for their
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These preparations are unique and unrivalled.
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Specially for India, China, and the East.
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
In bottles of various sizes.
COLD CREAM, BEAR'S GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM,
Rose, Jasmine and Macassar Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.
ESSENCES, BOUQUETS and NOSEGAYS for the Handkerchief in great variety, including Ess. Bouquet, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Ylang Ylang.
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Liberal terms to Merchants and large Shippers.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.
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